The Literary Digest

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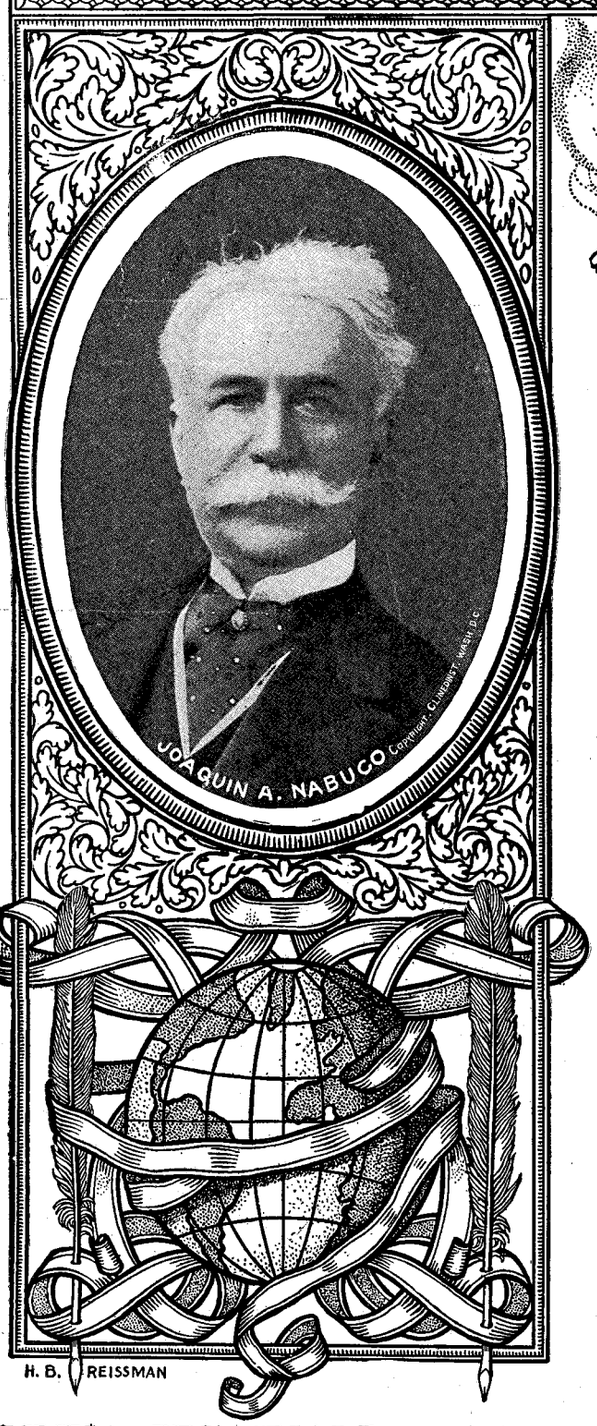

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VOL. XXXIII., NO. 7 NEW YORK, AUGUST 18, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 852

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DOLLAR CAMPAIGN FUND.

NO wonder, suggests the New York *Commercial*, that President Roosevelt "gladly," as intimated in his letter to Chairman James S. Sherman, contributed the solicited dollar to the Republican Congressional campaign fund. Under the old order of things, it explains, the President's voluntary contribution, in all probability, would have been $1,000; thus he finds himself, owing to the "dollar fund," $999 in pocket.

MR. JAMES S. SHERMAN.

As Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee he seeks to make his party independent of the corporations by inaugurating a dollar campaign fund.

Mr. Sherman's plan to raise the necessary money for his party's Congressional campaign this year by asking each Republican voter to contribute one dollar is greeted with a great variety of comment by the press. Chairman Griggs, of the Democratic committee, has paid Mr. Sherman the compliment of adopting the same appeal, states the Washington *Star* (Ind. Rep.). Yet some of the Democratic papers refer to the call as "Sherman's bluff," and suggest that the committee's real source of ammunition is the tidy surplus of "tainted money" which remained in the hands of the Republican National Committee after the last campaign. The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Ind. Dem.) characterizes the appeal for dollar subscriptions as "a bit of humbug." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), on the other hand, does not question the Republican committee's good faith, at least as far as their need of money is concerned. It says:

"The corporations, however, are unwilling to give this year, not only because of the scandals that similar gifts have caused in the past, but because a Republican Congress, at the dictation of Roosevelt, has proved unfriendly to them. Why should the Beef Trust, for instance, give a cent after the losses caused it by the President's investigating commission and the unfriendly action of Congress in the passage of the Pure-Food bill? Why should the railroads be liberal in the matter of passes to the campaign orators and 'spell-binders' of a party which has fettered it with such unfriendly legislation as the Railroad-Rate bill? As a consequence both the money subscriptions from the big corporations and the assistance of the railroads in facilitating the Republican campaign are lacking this year, and the party is left to its own resources for the collection of a campaign fund. It is proposed to raise it by popular subscription, but this is very slow and unsatisfactory, especially to the Republicans, who have been accustomed to getting money in hundred-thousand-dollar checks, not in dollars and dimes. We have received a copy of the Republican Campaign Committee's appeal to the voters; it is a sad and solemn document. Each Republican paper is urged to join in the appeal as urgently as it possibly can, and to promise to publish the name of each subscriber in the hope that the pleasure of seeing their names in print as patrons of the party will induce many vain persons to put up their dollars."

The Republican papers discuss the innovation with mingled approval and misgiving. The plan, says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), has the merit of giving every Republican who contributes a personal interest in the contest, and is "immeasurably better morally and politically than dependence upon multimillionaires and big corporations" for the sinews of war. "It is to be said, however," adds the same paper, "that popular subscriptions often are disappointing." In the main the Republican press recognize Mr. Sherman's method as the proper way to raise money for party purposes, and appeal to the voters to give the small amount asked "promptly and cheerfully." One dollar from every Republican voter in the country, says the Louisville *Herald* (Rep.), "will meet all the expenses of a victorious canvass." According to the estimate made by Mr. Sherman, who is chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, this would seem a moderate claim. Mr. Sherman holds that if President Roosevelt's contribution of one dollar to the committee's fund were duplicated by each man now living who voted for Roosevelt in 1904, the resultant sum would be over $7,000,000—"with no obligation to the 'corporations' or the 'financial interests' for a single cent," comments the New York *Mail* (Ind. Rep.). But the New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), pointing to the election of Democratic governors in Oregon and Ohio, the defeat of the Republicans in Pennsylvania, and other political incidents of the last two years, argues that the Roosevelt vote is unreliable as an indication of Republican strength. The number of "strict, rock-ribbed, all-the-year-'round supporters of the national and State platforms," it asserts, is constantly growing smaller, while "the independent, with his scratched ticket, becomes more important each election day." Therefore, *The Sun* adds, Mr. Sherman "would do well not to limit his appeal to Republicans." Some papers suggest that if both the Republicans and the Democrats adopted the dollar-campaign-fund idea, it would mean an honest fund for the legitimate expenses of either party, and a fair, stand-up fight.

The scandal which has attached to corporation subscriptions for

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political purposes has aroused such general protest that it will be an exceedingly reckless campaign manager who will accept money in the future from such sources, thinks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which indorses Mr. Sherman's solution of the campaign-fund problem. So far, *The Inquirer* (Rep.) of the same city suspects, Mr. Sherman has received more encouragement than money; but it goes on to say: "There is no Republican who can not afford a dollar. Democratic victory would cost every man in the country very many dollars, and as an insurance scheme the contribution is not only necessary, but exceedingly cheap." The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) comments as follows:

"Naturally this simple device commends itself to the President because of the conditions which have made it necessary. In former times the great corporations were the chief donors of campaign funds, and very little money was obtained from the privates in the ranks of the political parties. Largely through Mr. Roosevelt's instrumentality a death-blow has been dealt to the practise of collecting funds from such sources. Henceforward, therefore, the campaign committees of all parties must look to individuals for the wherewithal to meet the heavy cost of campaigning."

"A practical plan," admits the Newark *Advertiser* (Ind.). The Boston *Herald* and the New York *Evening Post*, also representatives of the independent press, point out that the Democratic Campaign Committee is face to face with a similar problem. "The Belmonts and other rich men who 'put up' for the Parker campaign may be backward in coming forward to support a preliminary Bryan boom," suggests the Boston *Herald*. *The Post* sees humor in the situation:

"'We are poor,' now rises the voice of Chairman Griggs, 'and we can not afford to chase rainbows.' Therefore, if any district is hopeless, it is the duty of good Democrats to tell him so frankly. More modest in its requirements than even the Republicans, this committee only asks the faithful for the present to expend the price of a two-cent stamp. We offer our sincere sympathy to the manufacturers of banners and torches and regalia. Their occupation's gone, indeed. But the fear that really haunts us in this crisis is that the Populists or the Prohibitionists, who are not manifesting any scruples against taking all they can get, and presumably have as big funds as ever, will come forward suddenly, outbid the poverty-stricken Democrats and Republicans, and scoop the election."

The independent *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, suggests encouragingly that "the contributions of the President and Governor Higgins will enable Mr. Sherman to send out one hundred more requests for dollar subscriptions, and if only a reasonable percentage of the requests bear fruit, the campaign can go on."

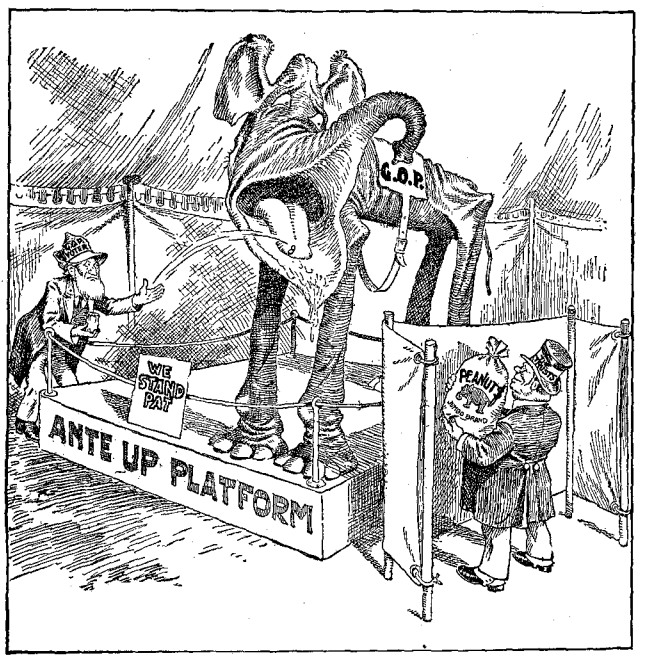
THE RAILROAD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

A SPOILED child, petted and coddled until it attains a hulking maturity and assumes an insolent mastership over its own parent—this is Mark Sullivan's characterization of the railroad in its relation to the State. In an article in *Collier's Weekly*, in which he describes New Hampshire's complete domination by the Boston & Maine Railroad, Mr. Sullivan points out the curious fact that that State alone seems to have had in the beginning a prophetic vision of what the railroad might in time become. Yet in spite of its early restrictive legislation, New Hampshire is now probably the one State in the Union most conspicuously "owned" by a railroad. A recent carefully considered statement, signed by the Episcopal bishop of the State, an ex-judge of the Supreme Court, and a professor of Dartmouth College, asserts that the State is held in "a form of slavery." By means of passes, Mr. Sullivan states, the newspapers and the lawyers of the State are practically "retained" in the interests of the Boston & Maine. Mr. Lucius Tuttle, president of that railroad, Mr. Sullivan says, to-day rules the State like an autocrat. The story of New Hampshire's subserviency to a corporation is told in part as follows:

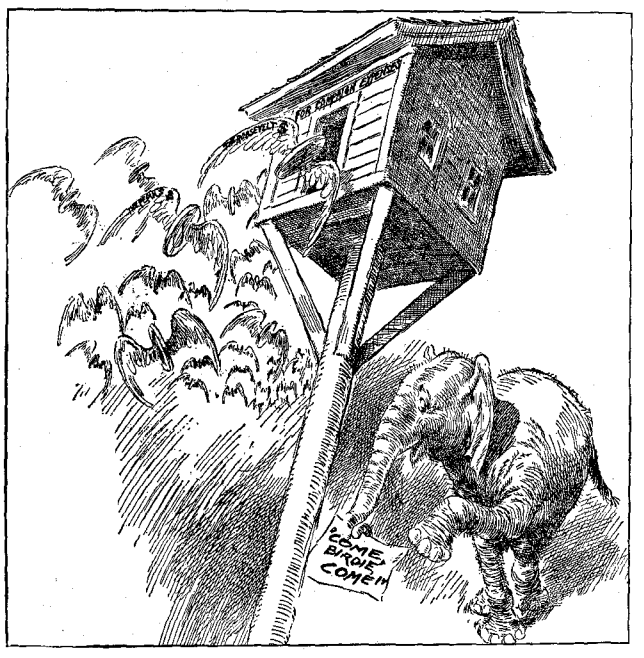
"As time went on, New Hampshire grew weak and the railroad grew strong. Its population to-day is but a hundred thousand more than it was in 1850, and the quality of that population has deteriorated sadly. . . . The rewards of public life grew less and less attractive, the service of private interests more and more remunerative. The Governor of New Hampshire gets $2,000 a year and is master, maybe, of a hundred men; the president of the Boston & Maine Railroad gets probably $50,000 a year and says 'Come' and 'Go' to perhaps a hundred thousand men. Naturally, what talent there is in the State seeks the service of the corporation. Meanwhile the railroads were consolidating, achieving the strength that lies in union; more and more the State became the despised poor relation of the corporation."

The chief source of the railroad's power is the pass. Says Mr. Sullivan:

"You may say it is a strange thing, that citizens must be cheaply



LONGING FOR THE OLD FOOD.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



THE DOLLAR CAMPAIGN.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

MANY MICKLES MAKE A MUCKLE.

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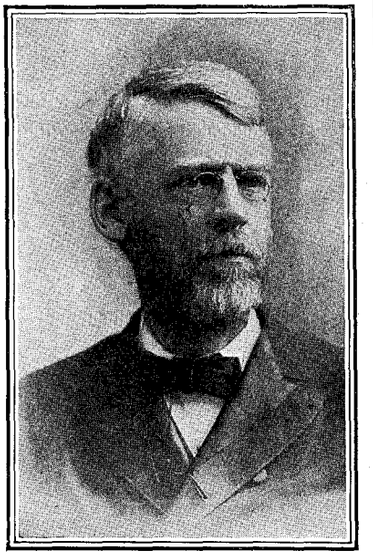
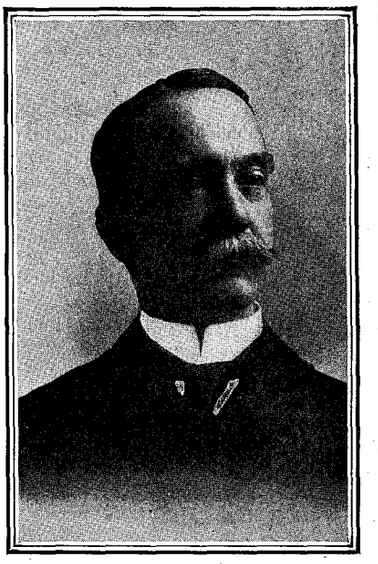
LUCIUS TUTTLE,
President of the Boston & Maine Railroad and alleged dictator of New-Hampshire Politics.



WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Whose exclusion from the Senate by Mr. Tuttle's influence is said to be "the most notable example of railroad power ever exercised in any State."



CHARLES H. GREENLEAF.
Mr. Mark Sullivan says that he is the Boston & Maine choice for the Republican nomination for Governor.

FIGURES IN THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE STRUGGLE.

bought, if an entire State can be bribed with railroad passes. But assume—the estimate is low—that the Boston & Maine distributes five thousand passes in New Hampshire. Assume that each pass is worth $100 to the holder—three or four trips to Boston and a few local trips a year would make the sum. Half a million dollars is a big sum in a State both small and poor; and, moreover, that the power of a railroad pass is by no means measured by its value in dollars and cents, those who know the psychology of a pass will understand. Consider, too, that the recipients of passes are the most intelligent, powerful, and aggressive, the natural leaders in each community. The five thousand holders of passes—if that be the number—who, by their natural gifts, by their education, by their happy endowment of a forceful personality, ought to be the leaders in uplifting their neighbors, are in reality the bell-wethers who betray the other four hundred thousand fare-paying residents of New Hampshire into the power of the railroad.

"The most conspicuous and most powerful, tho not the most numerous, class of pass-holders are the newspapers. That is why Mr. Churchill, in his campaign against the railroads, can count on getting his speeches into only seven papers in the State."

The lawyers, Mr. Sullivan tells us, form another important class of pass-holders. We read:

"With all the newspapers and all the lawyers of a State thus employed to be stifled, what relief can be had against public or private wrongs committed by the railroads? Quite apart from the political effect of such widespread pass-giving to lawyers, suppose you are hurt in a railroad accident; you carry your case to the leading lawyer of your town; you find he has been thoughtfully 'retained' by the railroad—in his inside pocket is a pass marked 'R't'r'; you try the next leading lawyer, and the next, and the next. They have all been 'retained.' Only some obscure lawyer, of capacity so mean as not to be thought worth while by the railroad, is left to redress your private wrong."

What does "New Hampshire in slavery" literally mean? asks Mr. Sullivan. And he answers:

"It means that any man who aspires to high office in New Hampshire gets on the train, rides some seventy miles to Boston, goes to the office of Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and asks Mr. Tuttle if he may run; it means that any member of the Legislature who would like to get a bill through gets on the train at Concord, rides to Boston, and pleads with Mr. Tuttle, showing him that this bill won't hurt the Boston & Maine Railroad or any of Mr Tuttle's interests; and only when Mr. Tuttle gives his gracious permission does the member dare to introduce and press his bill."

For further description of Mr. Tuttle's methods we read:

"He came into a perfect autocracy, and filled it with a dictatorial and vindictive personality. He visited reckless vengeance on all who opposed him. In 1896 the Governor of the State was, as usual, a railroad man, a director in the Concord & Montreal, one of the subsidiaries of the Boston & Maine. But this Governor inadvertently allowed his function as head of the State to overbalance his function as a railroad director. In a message he advocated the building of trolley roads to compete with the Boston & Maine, adding, as a timid palliative to Tuttle's anger: 'I do not believe it will be a menace to the Boston & Maine, because it will bring as much business as it takes away.' For the rest of the incident I am indebted to ex-Senator Chandler's account: 'Mr. Tuttle, reading this interview at his railroad office in Boston, demanded by telephone that the Governor should not be reelected a Concord-railroad director, and on October 13 his orders were carried out.'"

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

WHILE the editor of the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* was writing the startling prediction that Japan will ere long whip the United States and wrest the Philippines, Hawaii, and California from us, the news was actually on the way that five Japanese sealers had been killed and twelve captured by American guards on the island of St. Paul, Pribyloff Islands, for poaching. This concatenation of events, which might be fraught with dread import in the case of two nations already on unfriendly terms, serves merely to emphasize, by the slight attention paid to it, our friendly relations with the sunrise kingdom. The New York *Times* is confident that "the Japanese Government, so far from seeking to make trouble for the United States, will cooperate to secure our rights without friction," and so think many other papers. If any regrets are to be expressed, remarks the New York *Tribune*, "the first ground of regret is that those few Japanese broke the law," and another observer thinks that the main rumpus will come off when the Japanese poachers get home and explanations are called for.

Returning to the portentous prophecy of the *Novoye Vremya*,

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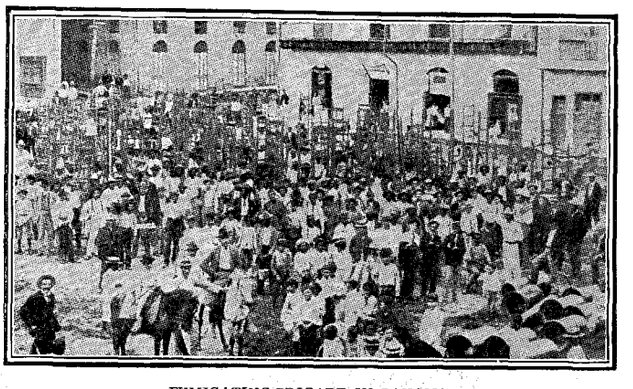
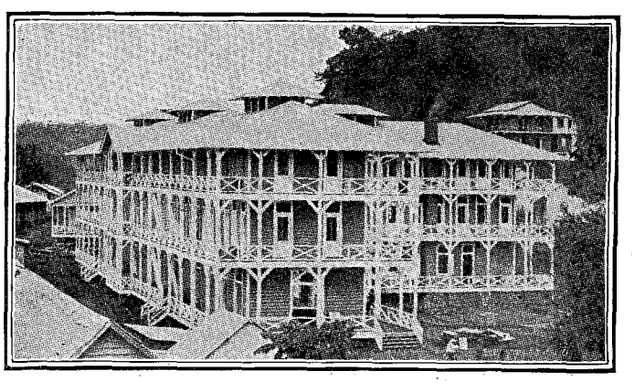
the Washington *Star* analyzes it as nothing worse than a "first-class midsummer diversion" of the Russian editorial mind, "calculated not only to pass the eagle eye of the censor, but actually to please him." *The Star* goes on:

"These are rough days for Russian journalists. No knight of the pen knows when his turn will come for a visit from the police, the confiscation of the edition, and possibly a holiday in jail. They are suspicious chaps, those Russian censors, seeing mischief in the most innocent society paragraph and treason in a nonsense verse. Even the touting of Japan as victor of the United States might in some circumstances be interpreted as inimical to the Russian prestige, for it has never been acknowledged by Russia or Russians that Japan was really and truly victorious in the late war. This treaty of peace, be it remembered, was signed merely to avoid the further bloodshed necessary for a complete overwhelming of the Asiatic upstarts. But it is one thing to declare that Japan could have whipped Russia in the long run and quite another to assert that the United States will fall easily before the arms of Russia's former foe. There is a bitter feeling against this country in Russia. Does it not take the hated Jews who flee from Russia? Does it not get up petitions to the Czar to check the massacres? Does its Government not actually try to interpose between the Russian mob and its victims? Did it not during the war with Japan espouse the Japanese cause and 'root' from beginning to end for the Japs? So now it is doubtless a delectable thought to many Russians that the day will come when Japan will turn upon the country that 'discovered' it, dragged it out into the light of civilization, nourished it in its early days of emergence, and supported it with sympathy when it attacked a formidable foe. The loss of the Philippines, Hawaii, and California—by the way, the Japanese are going to be moderate in their demands when they have won the war, contenting themselves with only a small bit of the mainland—will serve the United States exactly right, in the Russian eyes."



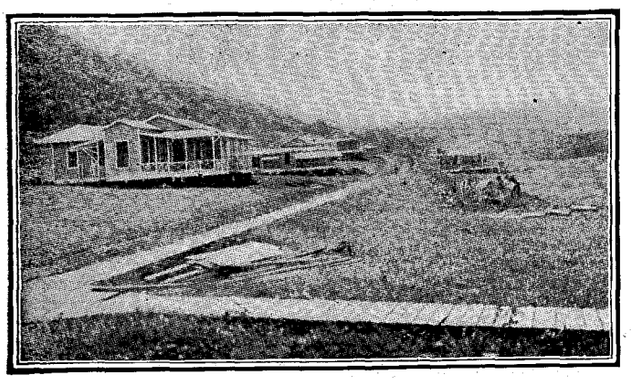
FUMIGATING-BRIGADE IN PANAMA.



ONE OF THE COMMISSION'S HOTELS FOR EMPLOYEES.

CHINESE CONTRACT LABOR FOR THE ISTHMUS.

THE one way of solving the labor problem on the Isthmus of Panama, according to a recent book entitled "Panama," by C. H. Forbes-Lindsay, is to import Chinese contract labor, that bugbear of our labor leaders. The writer does not either moralize or speculate on the subject. He simply states it as a fact that "a test will be made of one thousand Chinamen and the same number of Japanese contract laborers." By a number of arguments he supports what is apparently the decision of the Administration to bring Chinese contract labor to the Isthmus. "Aside from the matter of digging," he says, "Chinese are likely to be very desirable employees in the future. The construction of a multi-lock canal would involve a great deal of cement and other work closely approaching to expert labor, and requiring for its proper accomplishment a degree of intelligence on the part of the workmen which, in the absence of white labor, may only be looked for in the Chinaman."



LABORERS' QUARTERS ALONG THE CANAL LINE.

Some of the difficulties met with by Secretary Taft in his efforts to secure efficient labor for the canal are enumerated by this writer. In 1905, when Mr. Taft visited Jamaica for the purpose of securing labor, he found that "the Governor of Jamaica was unwilling to allow our taking 10,000 laborers from the islands unless we deposited five pounds sterling per laborer with the island Government"; this was "to meet the burden which the laborers leaving the island would probably throw upon his parish, under the poor-law of the island, for the support of those dependent upon him." The Governor also insisted that the United States Government agree to pay the expenses of the return of every laborer whether he was satisfactory or not, or whether he broke his contract or not. These terms were impossible, but a great many laborers came voluntarily for the reason that the wages offered on the Isthmus are twice those paid in Jamaica.

But Chief Engineer Stevens, in reporting upon the quality of Jamaican labor, finds that the relative efficiency of this labor, as compared to ours at home, is about one-third. In other words, the eighty cents, gold, which the laborer receives for an eight-hour day is equivalent to paying him $2.40 in gold. Besides, one-half of the actual efficiency of this colored labor is lost, "owing to their deliberate, unceasing, and continuous effort to do as little work as possible." So that in reality, the labor costs the Government almost five dollars for eight hours' labor. White labor, if it were practicable, would do the work at a wage of $2.50 per day. And since the colored labor costs twice as much in wages and three times as many laborers are required to perform a certain amount of work as would ordinarily be necessary, incidental expenses, reckoned by this writer on a *per-capita* basis, are three times as great in the one case as they would be in the other. Thus, he concludes:

"The West-Indian laborer entertains the idea, not without good reason, that he is indispensable to the progress of the operation, and the only possibility of getting good work from him depends upon creating competition by the introduction of Chinamen or some equally efficient laborers."

That the writer is well informed is proved by the fact that the Government, according to Washington despatches, is already

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advertising for Chinese coolies to labor on the Isthmus under contract. The number called for is said to be 2,500.

A despatch published in the New York *Tribune* states that:

"Organized labor has offered much opposition to the use of contract Chinese labor, but the Jamaican workmen have proved inadequate, enough Spaniards can not be had immediately to push the work, and the Chinese are the last hope of the Commission. . . . The Administration has taken the position that the canal must be dug at any cost, and altho the President urged that there be no haste in employing Chinese, he did not stand permanently in the way of the plan to try the coolies."

SECRETARY ROOT AS A "BOGEY MAN."

OUR newspapers are deriving considerable amusement from the panicky state of mind of the editor of the Paris *Liberté*, who is trying to inspire the people of that city with the transports of patriotic indignation which he is himself experiencing. The editorial which expresses his wrath is cabled over in substance by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Sun*. In his communication he says that the Parisian public is roundly scored by *La Liberté* for its absorption in matters of merely local interest while history is being made in South America. To quote:

"All this time, says the *Liberté*, Mr. Root was preparing, if he had not already made effective, a most redoubtable operation in politics of which the French will be the dupes, and with them all other Latin peoples, who, imitating them, try to be Parisians. The results of fifteen years' intrigue in Panama are likely to be effective soon. Europe has already been expelled from North America, and she will be expelled, the article says, from South America in less than six years unless there is energetic resistance immediately.

"Referring to the recent intervention of the United States in Central America, the *Liberté* says it is understood that President Roosevelt himself devised the '*coup du mal de mer*,' which consisted of detaining the representatives of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras at sea on board a rolling vessel until their signatures to a satisfactory agreement were obtained. This method, the paper adds, is too new to be suggested to the Pan-American Congress, which Mr. Roosevelt doubtless deplores. It says that Mr. Root's eloquence is less effective than this imperialistic method, tho his aim is the same, that is, to detach South as well as Central America from Europe."

Taking up the assertion of the French paper that Europe "will be expelled from South America in less than six years unless there is energetic resistance immediately," the Philadelphia *Telegraph* asks:

"Well, what is there to resist? The Pan-American Congress seeks to promote harmony among the nations of the Western hemisphere—to promote peace and to put an end to war. Is that undertaking to be resisted? The United States frankly advises the South American nations to settle with their creditors, to regulate their finances, and to keep out of debt as far as possible. Is that counsel to be resented? Secretary Root officially, earnestly, and most distinctly declares that the United States seeks no territory, wants no sovereignty, asks no favors, looks for no 'sphere of influence,' but urges each South American country to establish its own nationality, to develop its own resources, to keep the peace with its neighbors, and to foster the progress of civilization. What is there here for Europe to protest against? If President Roosevelt and Secretary Root are carrying on 'redoubtable operations in politics' other than here indicated, let their purposes be exposed, and, if unworthy, let them be condemned."

The Ohio Sun (Columbus) calls the words of the Paris paper "verbal paroxysms," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* dismisses the matter with a recommendation to the editor of *La Liberté* "to put his head on ice," but other papers, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* among them, treat the subject somewhat more seriously. To quote this paper:

"This spiteful tirade, of course, is aimed against the Monroe Doctrine and the firm attitude of the United States in its maintenance. Without question it represents a large body of European sentiment regarding that Doctrine; but the leaders of Europe, tho sympathizing to a degree with the Paris writer's feelings, will simply shrug their shoulders and do nothing unless, some time, they can catch this country at a disadvantage."

The Providence *Journal* considers the article seriously, and goes to some pains to rebut the arguments, expressed and implied, of the Paris writer. He is wrong, *The Journal* maintains, in attributing to the United States the inability of Europe "to defend her financial and commercial interests in South America." *The Journal* continues:

"We have never attempted to prevent the collection of French debts in Venezuela, but have looked with equanimity on the measures taken by the Paris Government to coerce the recalcitrant Castro and his friends into paying their bills. Great Britain has seized the Corinto custom house for the purpose of squaring herself with Nicaragua, and Germany has sent war-ships to Haitian waters on a fiscal errand bent without our finding it necessary to assemble a retaliatory fleet. What we have done is to insist and reinsist on the retention of the present European limitations in the regions south of us. 'Thus far and no farther!' we have said to the European foreign offices. Central and South American countries must not be persuaded into a diminution of their boundaries; neither by arms nor by money may any Eastern Power possess itself of any more territory in this part of the world. This is the Monroe Doctrine in a nutshell."

An "exhibition of spleen and jealousy" is all that the Indianapolis *Star* can find in this outburst of the Paris paper, an outburst all the "more amusing because it is so remote from the truth." *The Star* concludes with a justification of our policy on the Southern continent. Says *The Star:*

"Americans know that the purpose of Secretary Root's journey is to bring about closer relations between this country and the Latin American nations, but they know, too, that there is no intention of interfering with the friendly relations between those nations and Europe or with the rights of any. The United States wants its share of trade and it wishes to be friendly with its nearest neighbors for many and good reasons that do not affect European interests.

"The Monroe Doctrine, of course, will remain in force; Secretary Root specifically states this, but if any European country were thinking of violating it it would have found this fact out without the announcement at the Congress. All that the conference means is that the United States is coming into more active commercial competition with Europe than ever before and that it stands Europe in hand to be enterprising and energetic if it would hold its own. Only that, and nothing more."

"WHEN THE PIE WAS OPEN'D THE BIRDS BEGAN TO SING."
—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.

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LATEST PHASE OF THE "IOWA IDEA."

THE "harmony platform" on which Albert Baird Cummins won his renomination for the governorship of Iowa reminds the more impatient advocates of tariff revision of Henry Ward Beecher's saying, "in every compromise the devil gets the best of it." The "Iowa idea," of which Governor Cummins was the most conspicuous and doughty champion, has been for years a bright particular star of hope to Republican advocates of tariff revision. Now it appears to be suffering a partial occultation owing to the exigencies of party harmony. "It is the old story of the mountain in labor bringing forth a mouse," exclaims the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.). The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), however, regards the victory of Cummins as an "overwhelming defeat of the stand-patters in Iowa"; and *The Register and Leader* (Rep.), of Des Moines, Iowa, which is considered Governor Cummins's newspaper organ, rejoices that:

"Iowa is in the lead of the States that do not intend to turn over all of the good issues to Mr. Bryan in 1908. It is in the lead of the States that propose to make use of Roosevelt Administration capital in their own business."

The same paper thus sums up the criticism of the general press:

"What criticism there is of the Iowa convention comes wholly from the Independent and Democratic press. . . . . .

"The Independent press is not, on the whole, unfriendly. There is evidence of recognition on its part that Governor Cummins and the progressive forces have not surrendered anything, that they have merely stated their views in a way to prove that they are not revolutionary nor even radical. There is plenty of suggestion in the columns of the Independent press that the same stand on the part of the National party in two years that has been taken by the Republicans of Iowa this year will receive at least a friendly reception. The attitude of the Independent press will be an important factor in the next Presidential contest.

"The bitter criticism comes from the Democrats. The Democrats have expected a split in the party. They have hoped that in the hot blood of the struggle the victors would go the limit in declaring themselves, and make harmonious coming together impossible. To them the attitude of the progressives is a disappointment which they indignantly term a surrender. . . . It is impossible to read the comment of the nation—and no contest of this year will begin to attract the national attention—and not recognize that it is everywhere felt that Iowa has pointed the way."

The origin and progress of Governor Cummins's "Iowa idea" is thus sketched by the Washington *Post* (Ind.):

"In 1901 the Governor, bravely declaring that the tariff was a shelter for trusts, put on his sword and buckler and entered the lists' a veritable Sir Lancelot. He won victories in that year that carried his name and fame and promise to the remotest corners of the country. Two years later he subscribed to a platform declaration that 'our tariff policy should be just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly.' This was a little step backward. . . . . .

"A short time before the Republican national convention of 1904 assembled to ratify the nomination of President Roosevelt, Governor Cummins gave forth this superheated emanation: 'I intend to do whatever lies in my power to introduce into the national platform the thought to which the Republicans of Iowa have already given utterance. I have been criticized for using at one time the expression that the consumer is better entitled to competition than the producer is to protection (the Iowa idea). These words were not lightly used, and I repeat them.' . . . . . .

"Governor Cummins continued to nurture the 'Iowa idea.' Thus we behold him asseverating in October, 1905: 'The amount of graft of all the insurance companies for all times will not equal one-fifth of the amount of which our people are robbed every year by excessive tariffs. We are making a clear issue upon the tariff and reciprocity between the members of the Republican party. There is a fight in progress, and it must go on until one side or the other acknowledges defeat. It is idle to talk harmony.'"

Nevertheless, in the recent convention the tariff plank in Governor Cummins's platform took the following "mild, innocuous, almost non-committal" form:

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. Duties on foreign imports should not be levied for revenue only, but should be so adjusted as to promote our domestic industries, enlarge our foreign markets, secure remunerative prices for the products of our factories and farms, and maintain the superior scale of wages and standard of living of American labor.

"Wise and unselfish tariff laws, maintained in the interest of the general welfare, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, are essential to our commercial and industrial prosperity. We believe that all inequalities in the tariff schedules, which inevitably arise from changing industrial and commercial conditions, should be adjusted from time to time, and condemning without reserve all assaults upon the protective system, we favor such reasonable and timely changes as will keep the tariff in harmony with our industrial and commercial progress.

"We favor the reciprocity inaugurated by Blaine, advocated by McKinley and Roosevelt, and recognized in Republican platforms and legislation."

But this very moderate declaration, thinks the New York

CUMMINS—"Don't Wait, Beat It."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

STILL "STANDING PAT" IN IOWA.
—Handy in the Duluth *News-Tribune*.

CARTOONISTS' IMPRESSIONS OF THE "IOWA IDEA."

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Independent (Ind.), must be interpreted by the character and utterances of the candidate who is nominated upon it; and it adds:

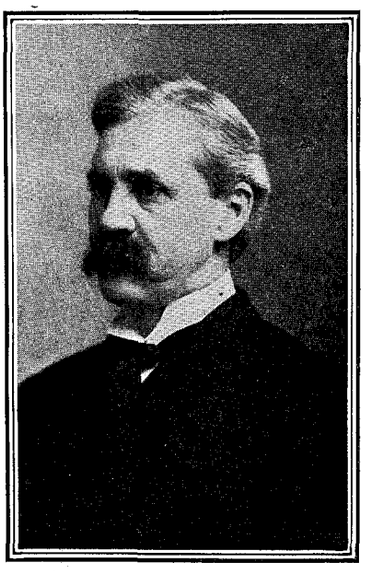
"The nomination of such a man, after a sharp campaign, as against the candidate of the established order and an unalterable tariff, is far more significant than the platform adopted. It emphasizes the fact that the Republican party in the Middle West is in favor of governmental control of the corporations, of real and effective tariff revision, and in general of putting an end to special privilege in legislative action. The indorsement of this action by the New York *Tribune* indicates that the seaboard Republicans are at least not opposed to such revision."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) finds in the latest official promulgation of the "idea" "no apostasy, no backsliding, no lack of firm insistence on a policy with which Republicanism and national prosperity are identified." It goes on to say:

"This is simon-pure Republicanism, definite in language and clean-cut in phrase. The pledge of fidelity to protection is as positive as words can make it. The propriety of such 'reasonable and timely changes' as shall meet 'changing industrial and commercial conditions' is obvious. The stipulation that such changes shall not involve 'assault on the protective system' is all that can be desired.

"The reference to Blaine, McKinley, and Roosevelt is an emphatic repudiation of that form of bogus reciprocity which would amount to free trade under another name.

"Governor Cummins is to be congratulated on thus being placed before the country as an uncompromising protectionist."



GOVERNOR CUMMINS, OF IOWA,
Father of the "Iowa Idea."

While the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) deplores the "wobbly, facing-both-ways" deliverance on the tariff-revision issue, which it seems to regard as indicating a weak-kneed policy of compromise, it says:

"Considering that the influence of the Administration, so far as it can be represented by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the whole force of the patronage-mongering Senators and Representatives, together with the power of the railroads, were arrayed against the Governor, his triumph is the most significant event of the summer in Republican politics."

It is the "stand-patters" who have made the greater surrender in their platform, thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), which goes on to say:

"A 'reasonable and timely' revision of the tariff in the spirit of this platform will put it out of the power of the Steel Trust, the Lumber Trust, the Sugar Trust, and all kindred monopolies to longer despoil the American people. A reasonable reduction of exorbitant duties will redress the balance in favor of American consumers whenever these tariff-nourished monopolies undertake to maintain unreasonable prices. This, when honestly interpreted, is what is meant by the 'Iowa idea.'"

The Journal of Commerce (Com., New York) thinks that the "Iowa idea" is no longer dependent upon the support of Governor Cummins, or even of the Republican party. We read:

"But will it be fatal to the 'Iowa idea' if its sponsor deserts it or delivers it over to the tender mercies of its enemies? It was not really the creation of Cummins, nor was its exclusive habitat the State of Iowa. It claimed to be a Republican idea, and it has been cherished by many Republicans. It was the idea of having the tariff revised by its friends, but having it really revised, with a definite purpose of lopping off excessive or unnecessary duties, depriving trusts and monopolies of the use of the Government power of taxation to fatten themselves and build up huge fortunes at the expense of the mass of the people. Perhaps this is not a Republican idea at all and can not be made so, but it is an idea that is going to affect many votes. . . . It may cease to be an Iowa idea, and lose all claim to being a Republican idea, but that will not kill it."

STANDARD-OIL INDICTMENTS.

FOR the first time in its long career the Standard Oil Company has been indicted by a Federal grand jury, exclaimed *The Tribune*, of Chicago, a few days ago, when a special grand jury in that city returned an indictment on nineteen counts against the most widely discussed of all our corporations. Following closely upon this action comes that of the Federal grand jury for the Western District of New York, which finds true bills on twenty-four counts against the Standard Oil Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for violation of the Interstate-Commerce law. Both in Chicago and in New York the charge is the receiving of rebates. The Chicago *Tribune* points out that the extreme penalty possible under the Elkins Act, if Standard Oil is convicted on all the nineteen counts of accepting rebates from the Lake Shore Railroad, will be a fine of $380,000, "while the total amount of rebates alleged to have been received is the comparatively insignificant sum of $8,500. What this case chiefly illustrates, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is that it is in the power of the railroads to put a complete stop to all such offenses. It adds: "If an example is made of the Standard Oil Company, and it is heavily mulcted in fines, it may have a wholesome effect; but when the new amendments of the law take effect the more deterrent penalty of imprisonment will become available."

From the public's point of view, says the New York *Evening Post*, the really interesting feature of the coming proceedings will be the definite test of the Standard Oil Company's much-celebrated reformation. Says *The Post:*

"Of course, it once took rebates, so its counsel has pointed out, but that was when rebates were no more illegal than terminal or demurrage charges. And since then it has observed the scrupulous letter of the law. 'It says so, and it ought to know.' Besides, Chancellor Day and the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur have made personal inquiries and found the Standard Oil to be law-abiding above other corporations. Yet the indictments specify offenses which are recent. They are embraced between August, 1903, and February, 1905; and this period, be it noted, includes the explicit denials both of the company itself and of its unofficial defenders."

It is to be remembered that an indictment is not a conviction, remarks the New York *Tribune*, which nevertheless sees in the recent indictments a justification of the Garfield report. Says that paper:

"It can not fairly be assumed, and we have no wish to assume, that the oil men are guilty. They may be able to show that the transaction in question was perfectly lawful, and the public should await their defense with an open mind. It is scarcely to be supposed, however, that a United States district attorney would take up the transaction unless he had good reason to believe he could show it to be unlawful, or that a grand jury would have found the indictment unless it believed that he had made out a *prima-facie* case. Apparently, therefore, Mr. Garfield was not so reckless as he was said to be, and the correctness of the Standard Oil's business methods was not so plain to all sane men as its attorneys would have preferred the public to believe. Mr. Garfield may have been mistaken. The district attorney and the grand jury may be mistaken. But it is clear that Mr. Garfield was justified in criticizing methods which, in spite of the railroad's

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and the shipper's public explanations, are now made the cause of indictments."

"Until President Roosevelt took the Standard Oil in hand there was no real prosecution," exclaims the New York *World*, which adds:

"The indictments which have been procured by the assistants to the Attorney-General in the Federal courts are due to the President's initiative. It is such deeds as this which add to President Roosevelt's popularity and strengthen his hold on the people."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S "SEA CHANGE."

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S desire to become "better acquainted" with the people, as expressed in an interview with a reporter for a Cleveland paper, is reciprocated, if we are to judge the feeling of the people by the press. Even the New York *Sun*, reputed to be the organ of Mr. Rockefeller's great rival in the world of finance, devotes an editorial to sarcastic advice on how he can "mix," and then remarks pityingly: "He seems to be an amiable and a naturally sociable person, a Great Misunderstood. It is unfortunate that philanthropy has made no adequate provision for such tender and wounded spirits." Here are Mr. Rockefeller's words:

"The time will soon come, I hope, when all of us in this great country will be better acquainted with each other. In furthering the approach of this hour, you newspaper men can wield a powerful influence. That it is your duty to do this I am firmly convinced.

"None can gainsay the power of the press, but the press should be truthful and fair to both sides in any controversy. You newspaper men should always bear in mind that one part of your mission, of inestimable value, is to make some of us in this great world better acquainted with some of the others. Your duty to do this is plain, and that duty well carried out is more than likely to smooth out many of the rough spots which all must encounter. . . . . .

"I never despair. Sometimes things that are said of me are cruel and they hurt, but I am never a pessimist. I believe in men and the brotherhood of man, and am confident that everything will come out for the good of all in the end. . . . . .

"And as for Europe, well, it is nice, but I love my own country the best. Yes, all the hard things that my countrymen say of me can never be cruel enough to offset love of home and country. . . . . .

"I bear no ill to any man. I am confident that there is more good than bad in the world, and I am full of the joy of living. I believe in men. Do that and the world is bound to seem a good world to you."

The Providence *Journal* says of all this:

"It is clear that the popular estimate of Mr. John D. Rockefeller will have to be revised. He has been pictured as a stern, cold man, self-centered, intent only on making money—in short, not a good 'mixer.' But his visit to France has changed all that. Perhaps it was the ocean voyage; perhaps it was the French people. Now that he has come back the physician who traveled with him relates in glowing language his airy condescension and easy amiability. 'He went about the streets a great deal,' says the doctor. 'Every one learned to recognize him.' There were no sheriffs lying in wait to serve papers upon him. 'He had a warm hand-shake for all whom he met.' This characteristic liberality must have endeared him to the French people. Nothing in him but 'suffered a sea change into something rich and strange.' His American business associates would surely not have recognized him as everybody in France did.

"Nor did his geniality fail on the return voyage. 'The older passengers on the boat also found in Mr. Rockefeller a congenial friend. He was continually receiving messages by cable in France and by wireless while on the ocean. These contained the warmest inquiries for his welfare. Most of them affected him deeply.' Truly a tender-hearted man who has been much maligned! Yet Mr. Rockefeller is glad to be in his native land again. 'He still believes that the United States is a good country.' This is kind, even generous, of him. For he has had vexations to endure at the hands of his countrymen. Not a few of them have said ungracious things about him. Not a few still regard him as a grasping and unscrupulous capitalist. They did not see him in France."

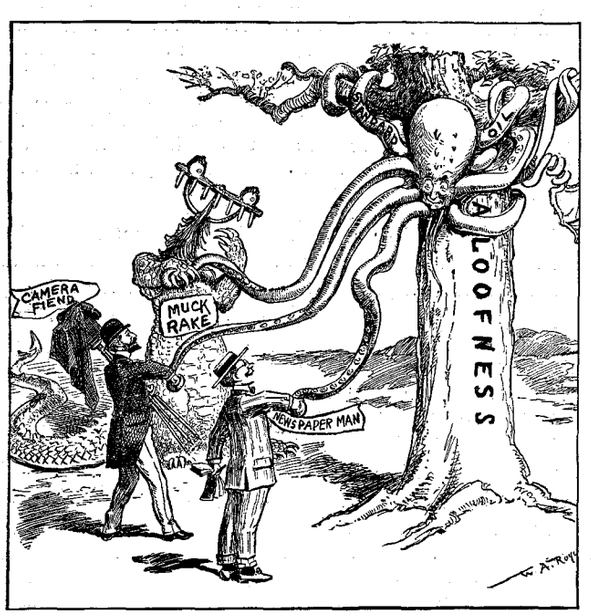
TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WONDER if the New York Custom-House will want to charge Mr. Bryan duty on that Presidential boom.—*Atlanta Journal.*

IF Mr. Carnegie still thinks it would be a disgrace to die rich he might invest his surplus in Russian bonds.—*Washington Post.*

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER told a reporter boastfully that he was glad to get back to his own country. Well, it's not all his.—*Houston Post.*

CANFIELD, the Saratoga gambling expert, indulged in unusual frankness and veracity the other day when he asserted that his gambling rooms were "closed for good."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*



WHAT A HAND-SHAKER HE IS GETTING TO BE.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

HE KNOWS JOHN D. A-PLENTY ALREADY.
JOHN D.—"We should all know each other better."
THE PUBLIC—"Yes, Mr. Rockefeller, I should enjoy it, but I couldn't afford it."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

HIS NEW RÔLE.

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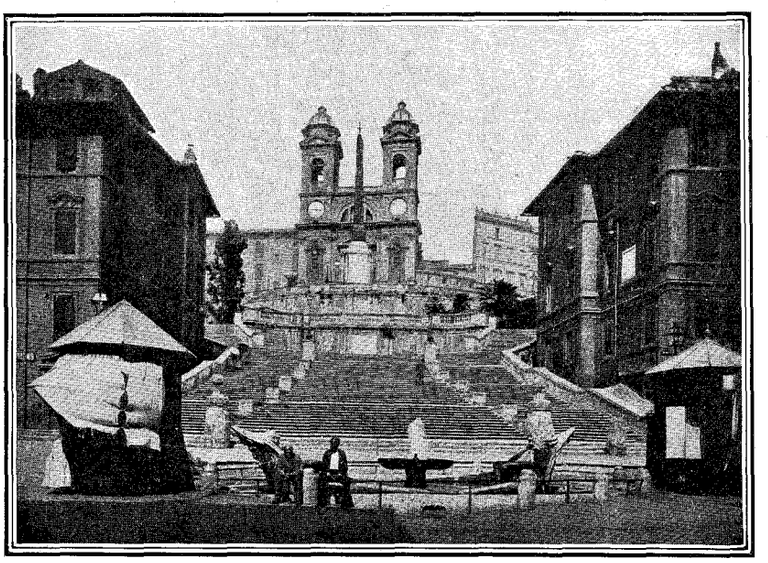
LETTERS AND ART.

WRANGLING OVER THE GRAVES OF SHELLEY AND KEATS.

THE shades of Keats and Shelley, if formerly gratified by the memorializing efforts of their admirers, may be disturbed at present by a discordant note. The effort, inaugurated about three years ago, to raise funds for the purchase of the house on the Piazza di Spagna, in Rome, to be converted into a memorial to Shelley and Keats, is nearing a successful termination. The literary press has very generally expressed its approval, particularly as the project contemplates not only the preservation of the house where Keats died, and the establishing there of a memorial library of all the writings of Keats and Shelley, but a perpetual guardianship of the graves of the two poets in the Protestant cemetery. The fitness of these efforts is now called in question by Mr. Arthur Stringer, who writes a letter to the New York *Times Saturday Review of Books* (July 28), from which we quote the following:



PIAZZA DI SPAGNA, ROME.

The first house at the right is the one in which Keats died. The stairway leads to the church of Sta. Trinita dei Monti.

"There can be little question as to either the necessity or the seemliness of some adequate protection of the two graves. It is also pleasant to think that in Rome, and particularly in modern Rome, there may some time be provided a library and a museum which might introduce to the itinerant Anglo-Saxon 'two illustrious men who once wrote verse,' as a regal functionary in the Eternal City has expressed it. But is not the wisdom of the purchase of such a house for such a purpose both obviously and inferably questionable? In the first place the building, even without its disfiguring sign-boards, is a hopelessly ugly one. A very small portion of it indeed is actually identified with the last days and death of Keats. The two rooms which the poet occupied with Severn are quite unfit for library or museum purposes. Reconstruction and alteration would rob these rooms, or the building itself, of the very element which has made the spot so obscurely historic. Hideous the rooms now are, it is true. But equally hideous would they be year by year placarded with the effusions of those gentlemen of the second dimension who write poetry about poets, and day by day crowded with those tourist parties that are glibly enlightened by the usual misinformed guide. As it now is, the true lover of Keats can seek out the rooms, after divers chastening triumphs over difficulties, and there be alone with his memories. And this at once suggests the strongest objection to the establishment of a Keats memorial in such a place. The associations of this Piazza di Spagna house are so unmitigated in their painfulness, the history of the poet's life and last days between those bald and jail-like walls is so gruesomely tragic, so dishearteningly sorrowful, that there seems something almost merciless, almost ghoulish, in converting such a tomb of unhappy days into a museum to his memory. For surely it is a mistaken kindness to expose to unvenerating and unsophisticated eyes this bitterly sorrowful spot, in an effort, as the committee has said, to 'provide a place and facilities for the comprehensive study of the poet.' The necroponent's hand is not always the best one to lead the unknowing into a true understanding of poetry. Even memorializing has its amenities. And one can't help wondering just what Keats himself would have said about it all."

A reply to this letter was printed in the same paper, August 4, from Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, treasurer of the American committee having the matter in charge. *The Times*, editorially, thinks that Mr. Johnson "has the better of the argument." Commenting on Mr. Stringer's solicitude "as to the appropriateness of establishing the library and headquarters of the committee for the perpetual defense of the graves, in the house so greatly endeared to the lovers of Keats's poetry," he says:

"If I rightly interpret his objection it amounts to this: That, while it was entirely proper that he should make a pilgrimage to what he calls the 'hideous' private rooms of an 'ugly' house, it becomes a desecration to rescue these rooms from their present hideousness and from the threatened alteration of the house by the usurer in whose name the title still lies and, particularly, to convert the Keats apartment into a library to be made generally accessible. He is inclined to think, but does not seem to be quite sure, that this proceeding may be 'ghoulish.' But was it ghoulish for Mr. Stringer to 'seek out the rooms, after divers chastening triumphs over difficulties'? and how is he any more 'a true lover of Keats' than the New-England school-teacher who a year from now will find these difficulties removed? Is not Mr. Stringer dangerously near that form of literary snobbery that assumes that poetry is for a few bright, particular souls chosen from the foundation of the world, and that the rest of the world is merely riffraff whose enjoyment of it is pollution? I venture to say that even among the tourists whose coming he deprecates could be found many an intelligent person capable of deriving from the memorial a large measure of benefit and inspiration."

Mr. Johnson differs from Mr. Stringer in his estimate of the beauty of the house. "It is well-proportioned and comely and of agreeable color," he declares, "and it and its better-conditioned fellow across the steps are fitting portals, so to speak, to one of the finest outdoor-stairway constructions in Europe and offer no point of discord with it." Continuing, Mr. Johnson remarks:

"The library is not likely to be a large one, and the five or six rooms can readily be adapted to such a purpose. In details Mr. Stringer may perhaps trust to the judgment of the three committees . . . including, as they do, well-known English and Americans as jealous as he for the dignity and fame of Keats and Shelley. I hope he will take heart of grace and try to banish his lugubrious impressions and be patient with such 'ghouls' as Messrs. Swinburne, Meredith, Rossetti, Lang, Barrie, Birrell, Colvin, Dowden, Hardy, Forman, Tennyson, Hope, and others among English writers, and Roosevelt, Stedman, Howells, Aldrich, Weir Mitchell, Higginson, and many others among Americans."

Mr. Johnson is satisfied that no murmur of discontent will ever be wafted from the troubled spirits of the two dead poets. Keats and Shelley, he says, "both had a normal manly desire that their work should be widely known. . . . Keats expressed a wish that after his death a book might be dedicated to him." As for Shelley, continues Mr. Johnson:

"I believe that he also would take pleasure in the fact that this memorial will be another invitation of poetry to the passing world, another stronghold of the intellectual against the material, another example of international cooperation."

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FORECAST OF THE MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC SEASON.

INFORMATION more or less definite is now appearing concerning the pesonnel of the coming musical and dramatic season. *The Musical Courier* (New York) publishes the list of musical offerings prepared for New York which may be taken, it says, as practically comprehensive of what the country at large will hear. It may be observed that its rather long list involves features quite aside from the opera, and may be read with interest as controverting some of the allegations made against New York as a city of music-lovers. In THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 14, Mr. E. I. Prime-Stevenson was quoted as saying that "New York cares nothing or next to nothing for high-class orchestral institutions or work," "cares little for chamber music," and much else to the same effect. We quote the following list from *The Musical Courier:*

HENRY B. IRVING, WIFE AND CHILD.

Son of Sir Henry Irving. Mrs. Irving (Dorothea Baird) will be a member of Irving's company during the visit to America.

"With one or two exceptions all plans are in. Many of the music societies have already made their plans with regard to orchestra and assisting artists, and since New York is practically the storm center, if our imaginations will permit that difficult feat, we may estimate what will be offered the music-lovers of that city.

"Orchestras: The Boston Symphony, Dr. Carl Muck, conductor; New York Philharmonic, Wassili Safonoff, conductor; New York Symphony, Walter Damrosch, conductor (also possible visiting conductors); Russian Symphony, Modest Altschuler, conductor; Peoples' Symphony, F. X. Arens, conductor; Young Peoples' Symphony, Frank Damrosch, conductor; Victor Herbert and orchestra; American Symphony of Old Music, Sam Franko; Metropolitan Sunday Night Concerts, Nahan Franko and others; Manhattan Sunday Night Concerts, Leandro Campanari, C. Campanini, and others conducting. In addition to the foregoing there will be orchestral concerts, under the baton of Camille Saint-Saëns, Leoncavallo, Puccini, and others. String and chamber music organizations: The Kneisel Quartet, Olive Mead Quartet, Boston Symphony Quartet, Marum Quartet, Longy Club, Hoffmann Quartet, Adamowski Trio, the Otten Quartet, the Kaltenborn Quartet, and others. Pianists: Saint-Saëns, Rosenthal, Lhevinne, Gabrilowitsch, Olga Samaroff, Adele Aus der Ohe, Rudolph Ganz, Jessie Shay, Simon Buchhalter, Gertrude Peppercorn, Dr. Otto Neitzel, Leopold Winkler, Augusta Cottlow, Ernest Hutcheson, Joseffy, Mary Wood Chase, Birdice Blye, Ruth Deyo, Edna Richolson, Henry Holden Huss, Paderewski, Stojowski, August Fraemcke, Wesley Weyman, Julie Rive-King, Mme. Szumowska, Heinrich Gebhard, and one or two yet to be announced. Violinists: Maud Powell, Arthur Hartmann, Cesar Thomson, Hugo Heermann, Olive Mead, Marie Nichols, Francis Macmillen, and Petschnikoff. Singers: Artists for the Metropolitan Opera; artists for the Manhattan Opera, while those who have already declared the intention of concert tours include Schumann-Heink, Sembrich, Gadski, Melba, Bispham, Witherspoon, Rider-Kelsey, Shanna Cumming, Charlotte Maconda, Campanari, and innumerable others, including such great oratorio singers as Gertrude May Stein, Van Yorx, Glenn Hall, Carl E. Dufft, Edward Johnson, William Harper, Gwilym Miles, Julian Walker, and others. While the foregoing represents

ELLEN TERRY AND HER KINSFOLK IN "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING" AT DRURY LANE, JUNE 12.

The three central figures are the sisters, Marion, Kate, and Ellen Terry. The figure at the extreme right is Fred Terry, a brother. In all, the cast included 21 Terrys. The scenery was designed by Gordon Craig, son of Ellen Terry. Marion Terry will come to America in the company of H. B. Irving.

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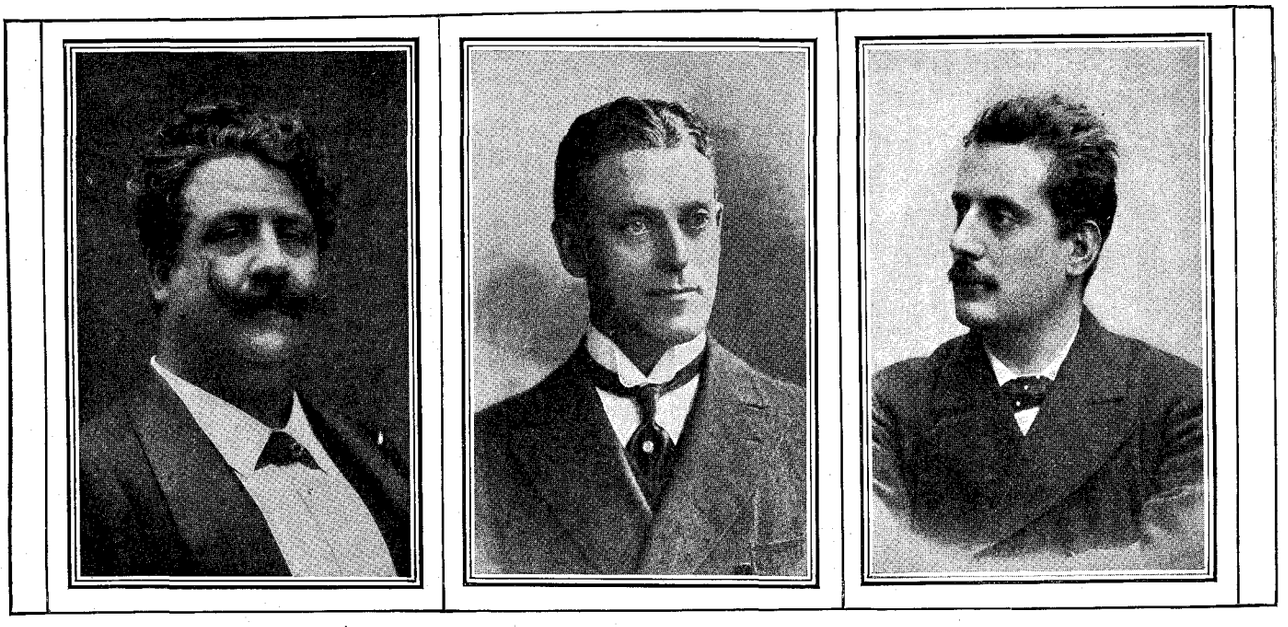

RUGGIERO LEONCAVALLO,
Composer of "I Pagliacci" and "Medici."

CYRIL MAUDE,
English actor. Began his career on the American stage in 1883.

GIACOMO PUCCINI,
Composer of "La Bohême" and "Manon Lescaut."

SOME NEW VISITORS.

a mere idea of the musical activity, it must not be forgotten that any number of competent, capable artists are not included in this list, no word having been received from them as yet, notwithstanding the fact that many have their seasons booked very fully."

Plans for the dramatic season are also made public, and it is pointed out that the opening will be made from two to four weeks earlier than has been customary for several years. Concerning the bill-of-fare there is a tone of pessimism displayed by the press in indicating the outlook both for plays of American manufacture and of foreign importation. The Philadelphia *Press* comments:

"An examination of the preliminary lists does not give a high degree of encouragement to those who indulge in iridescent dreams of the American dramatist's forthcoming triumph. Producing managers continue to look to London and Paris as their chief sources of supply. Probably a majority of the leading stars will have imported plays, and at least one-half the musical pieces in preparation are of foreign manufacture.

"John Drew, Maude Adams, Ethel Barrymore, William H. Crane, Margaret Anglin, Sothern and Marlowe, Eleanor Robson, Hilda Spong, Kyrle Bellew, and James K. Hackett are some of the stars to appear in English plays. English players to come here include Ellen Terry, Henry B. Irving, Cyril Maude, Ellis Jeffreys, Marie Tempest, and probably Sir Charles Wyndham. . . . It seems doubtful now if Mrs. Patrick Campbell will risk an American tour without a new play.

"It is to be remembered, however, that the American dramatist is receiving constant encouragement from managers. Promising newcomers in the past two or three seasons are few. Edward Peple, who wrote 'The Prince Chap'; Channing Pollock, author of 'The Little Grey Lady' and other plays, and William and Cecil de Mille, who have 'Strongheart' and 'The Genius and the Model' to their credit, are about all whose work assures them a hearing when they have new plays to offer. During the forthcoming season many experiments are certain to be made with untried writers for the stage. One of these may result in discovering an American playwright who will take his place beside Clyde Fitch and Augustus Thomas, who are now overworked."

The Evening Post (New York), in commenting upon Charles Frohman's list of attractions, says that it "contains nothing, or very little, that is new." It admits that "Mr. Frohman has secured his full share of such good things as were on the market, but the stock from which he had to select was composed largely of stale or cheap stuff."

THE CLASSICS AN ANTIDOTE TO SOCIALISM.

THE recrudescence of interest in classical studies was noted in our issue of last week. The testimony in their favor came from unexpected sources, and their use was recommended as a preparation for the study of medicine and of engineering. We now see them invoked as a safeguard against "the present peril of Socialism." Mr. Paul Elmore More, of the New York *Evening Post*, advances this argument, in *The Bookman* (New York, August), in urging that academic degrees be made to represent more of their earlier meaning. This, so far as it concerns the A.B. degree, implies a "return to the general basis of education which prevailed before the confusion of the elective system was introduced"—that is to say, a return to "the hegemony of Latin and Greek." Mr. More is impressed with the "practical" utility of such training as a counter-blast to the influence of one of the overdone branches of study which has been for a long time one of the most potent supplanters of the classics. We quote:

"Of all the substitutes for the classical discipline there is none more popular and, when applied to immature minds, more pernicious than economics. To a very considerable degree the present peril of Socialism and other eccentricities of political creed is due to the fact that many young men are crammed with economical theory (whether orthodox or not) when their minds have not been weighted with the study of human nature in its larger aspects. From this lack of balance they fall an easy prey to the fallacy that history is wholly determined by economical conditions, or to the sophism of Rousseau that the evil in society is essentially the result of property. The very thoroughness of this training in economics is thus a danger. The surest amulet against many of the intellectual madnesses of the day is a wise enlarging and fortifying of the imagination."

This "enlarging" and "fortifying" power is "the high argument for the classical discipline," and goes even nearer the heart of things than the usual argument that through study of the classics mental discipline is best acquired. Mr. More continues:

"The high argument for the classical discipline . . . is concerned with the controlling power of the imagination and the formation of character, and, in a discussion of this brevity, can be indicated only, not elaborated. The educated man, as some still think, is one whose existence is not isolated in the present, whose intellectual and emotional life is consciously joined to the deep currents of evolution, moving from the far past to the invisible

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future. He is one who can proudly say, To me the greatest hope is memory. History is a large part of such an education, and the modern languages may claim their share. But the source and fountain of it all is that classical world in which lie the beginnings of our civilization. He who can trace his intellectual pedigree back to those origins is among scholars what the aristocrat of ancient family is in society. His taste does not fluctuate with the passing whims of the hour, for his imagination is schooled to contemplate things in long duration. He loses his facile admirations and acquires judgment; his delight in beauty is still and deep. 'Sir,' said Dr. Johnson once to Boswell, 'as a man advances in life he gets what is better than admiration—judgment—to estimate things at their true value.' To be trained in the classics is to graft the faculty of age on the elasticity of youth. The flimsy arguments of fanatics and charlatans break on such a man without effect, for he knows the realities of human nature, knows what is permanent and what is ephemeral."

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST THE COMIC SUPPLEMENT.

SOME time ago we noticed an article by Mr. Lindsey Swift dealing with the atrocities of the comic supplement. Now another writer rises to protest. "There is no reason why children should not have their innocent amusement on Sunday morning," says Mr. Ralph Bergengren, "but there seems to be every reason why the average editor of the weekly comic supplement should be given a course in art, literature, common sense, and Christianity." Such words are called forth by a consideration in *The Atlantic Monthly* (August) of the humor of the colored supplement. The conclusion which the writer reaches is that newspapers purveying these founts of amusement seem united, one and all, "as if driven by a perverse cynical intention, to prove the American sense of humor a thing of national shame and degradation." Excessive reiteration of a few types, showing paucity of invention, with a necessarily degrading influence, is the best as well as the worst that the "comic" sheet can have said for it. We quote:

"At no period in the world's history has there been a steadier output of so-called humor—especially in this country. The simple idea of printing a page of comic pictures has produced families. The very element of variety has been obliterated by the creation of types—a confusing medley of impossible countrymen, mules, goats, German-Americans and their irreverent progeny, specialized children with a genius for annoying their elders, white-whiskered elders with a genius for playing practical jokes on their grandchildren, policemen, Chinamen, Irishmen, negroes, inhuman conceptions of the genus tramp, boy inventors whose inventions invariably end in causing somebody to be mirthfully spattered with paint or joyously torn to pieces by machinery, bright boys with a talent for deceit, laziness, or cruelty, and even the beasts of the jungle dehumanized to the point of practical joking. *Mirabile dictu!*—some of these things have even been dramatized."

Reduced to first principles, the things offered as humor are not humor at all, says Mr. Bergengren, but "simply a supply created in answer to a demand, hastily produced by machine methods and hastily accepted by editors too busy with other editorial duties to examine it intelligently." Scrutinizing the output of pictures for their underlying ideas, the writer discovers that "humor" is conceived as "something preeminently quick." He continues:

"Somebody is always hitting somebody else with a club; somebody is always falling downstairs, or out of a balloon, or over a cliff, or into a river, a barrel of paint, a basket of eggs, a convenient cistern, or a tub of hot water. The comic cartoonists have already exhausted every available substance into which one can fall, and are compelled to fall themselves into a veritable ocean of vain repetition. They have exhausted everything by which one can be blown up. They have exhausted everything by which one can be knocked down or run over. And if the victim is never actually killed in these mirthful experiments, it is obviously because he would then cease to be funny—which is very much the point of view of the Spanish Inquisition, the cat with a mouse, or the American Indian with a captive. But respect for property, respect for parents, for law, for decency, for truth, for beauty, for kindliness, for dignity, or for honor, are killed, without mercy. Morality alone, in its restricted sense of sexual relations, is treated with courtesy, altho we find throughout the accepted theory that marriage is a union of uncongenial spirits, and the chart of petty marital deceit is carefully laid out and marked for whoever is likely to respond to endless unconscious suggestions. Sadly must the American child sometimes be puzzled while comparing his own grandmother with the visiting mother-in-law of the colored comic."

An analysis was made by the writer of the contents of the "humor" sheets of an "Easter-Sunday output of papers otherwise both respectable and unrespectable; papers, moreover, depending largely on syndicated humor that may fairly be said to have reached a total circulation of several million readers." In his search for "fundamental conceptions" he acknowledges to small rewards. Thus:

"Physical pain is the most glaringly omnipresent of these *motifs;* it is counted upon invariably to amuse the average humanity of our so-called Christian civilization. The entire group of Easter-Sunday pictures constitutes a saturnalia of prearranged accidents in which the artist is never hampered by the exigencies of logic; machinery in which even the presupposed poorest intellect might be expected to detect the obvious flaw, accomplishes its evil purpose with inevitable accuracy; jails and lunatic asylums are crowded with new inmates; the policeman always uses his club or revolver; the parents usually thrash their offspring at the end of the performance; household furniture is demolished, clothes ruined, and unsalable eggs broken by the dozen. Deceit is another universal concept of humor, that combines easily with the physical-pain *motif;* and mistaken identity, in which the juvenile idiot disguises himself and deceives his parents in various ways, is another favorite resort of the humorists. The paucity of invention is hardly less remarkable than the willingness of the inventors to sign their products, or the willingness of editors to publish them. But the age is notoriously one in which editors underrate and insult the public intelligence."

NOTES.

GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO and Alberto Franchetti have collaborated in producing a musical version of the former's "The Daughter of Jorio." The result is so satisfactory, says *Musical America* (New York), that Franchetti, a musician who ranks with Leoncavallo, Puccini, and Mascagni, will write an operatic version of practically all of D'Annunzio's dramas. Exception will be made of "La Citta Morta."

REGRET is expressed in many quarters over the passing of the Irving Place Theatre. Mr. Conried has announced his intention to disband the stock company attached to that playhouse. *The World* (New York) declares: "The methods of Continental Europe, where the dignity of dramatic art is still maintained, ruled these German actors. They created and defined character instead of parodying their own personalities. They gave greater importance to acting than to stage decoration. For maintaining such a company in America honorary degrees were conferred upon Mr. Conried by great universities. He received decorations from the crowned heads of Europe. His service to art continued until the better financial possibilities of maintaining a fashionable rendezvous under the name of grand opera caused him to neglect his little refuge of dramatic art."

The Critic and several other papers recently printed a charge of plagiarism against the Rev. Charles Wolfe, alleging that his famous poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," was a translation of a French poem. It seems now that the Rev. Mr. Wolfe has been the one to suffer from a plagiarism put forth by "Father Prout" as a practical joke. The Rev. Francis H. Cavish, of Indianapolis, gives in *The News* of that city the solution in a letter from which we quote the following: "I am sure that your readers will be glad, for Wolfe's fame, that the clever editor of *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston) has shown that *The Critic* has been caught napping; the French poem which Mr. Hall 'discovered' is the literary hoax of the Rev. Francis Mahoney ('Father Prout') and first appeared in Bentley's *Miscellany* in 1837. It may be found in 'Father Prout's' 'Reliques,' Bohn edition, page 312, in the 'Songs of France.' Father Mahoney, under the nom de plume 'Father Prout,' was a celebrated Irish wit and scholar of the early part of the last century, to whom versification in Latin, Greek, French, and Italian was equally easy. . . . In the 'Songs of France,' Father Prout relates that Col. de Beaumanoir was killed in the defense of Pondicherry against the British and was hastily buried in the fortress. He says one of the followers of the French Commander, Lally-Tollendal, wrote the elegy 'Ni le son du tambour,' etc. Prout adds: 'Nor is it necessary to add any translation of mine, the Rev. Mr. Wolfe having reproduced them on the occasion of Sir John Moore's falling at Corunna under similar circumstances.' The supposed French elegy is Prout's own clever translation of Wolfe's 'The Burial of Sir John Moore,' literally and metrically. This is *The Critic's* 'astonishing discovery.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A CASE OF FRATRICIDE.

THAT a man and the malignant tumor that destroys his life are brothers, because they have developed from similar germ-cells, is asserted by Dr. C. W. Saleeby in *McClure's Magazine* (New York, August), on the strength of a new theory of cancer propounded by Dr. Beard. According to this, a cancer is the product of an aberrant germ-cell, which has been in the body since its existence as an embryo. Such cells have the power of indefinite reproduction, but not of tissue-formation, hence their growth can never result in any useful structure; and they produce a toxin that poisons the patient. The propounder of this theory has based on it a method of treatment that appears very promising. He has found that trypsin, a ferment found in the pancreas, digests the foreign cells and causes the malignant growth to wither. Says Dr. Saleeby:

"In the very youngest embryos, containing no germ-cells, hosts of germ-cells are to be found lying in the tissue immediately outside the embryo and preparing to enter it. In a word, the germ-cells precede the embryo and gradually wander into it as it develops. Many of the germ-cells never reach the proper position. They wander along what is called the germinal path, but may find themselves misplaced in all parts of the body. Commonly their fate is to degenerate, but apparently they do not always do so.

"It follows that the germ-cells, not being developed from the embryo, are direct products of the original cell (of bisexual origin) which gives rise, on the one hand, to them, and, on the other hand, to the embryo itself. Thus the germ-cells within the embryo are its own immature 'twin' brothers and sisters. In other words, the embryo is the product of one of the primary germ-cells, while the remainder come to be regarded, quite erroneously, as its own sexual products.

"According to Dr. Beard, all malignant tumors are products of aberrant germ-cells, so that a death from cancer is, so to speak, a case of fratricide, since the individual and the tumor which kills him are both derived alike from one parent-cell. There are a host of instances in the lower animals, if not also in man, of the development of these aberrant germ-cells into tumors which show distinct signs of the attempt to produce a second individual.

"Of these extraordinary cases Dr. Beard seems to have provided an explanation. But far more commonly such an aberrant germ-cell does not give rise to any such tumor, but passes on to the asexual stage or generation, producing . . . trophoblastic tissue. . . . In a word, a cancer results from the attempt of an aberrant germ-cell to continue its life cycle, the attempt having ended merely in the indefinite production of larval, asexual, or trophoblastic tissue."

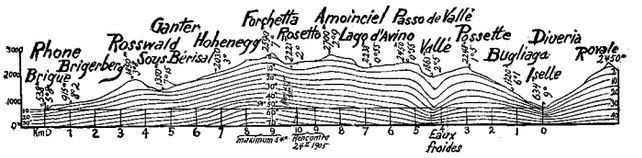
That such tissue is produced normally at one stage of certain embryos Dr. Beard has observed, and he finds that it disappears on the establishment of pancreatic digestion. Thus the conditions which lead to the destruction, digestion, and complete absorption of normal trophoblastic tissue under these circumstances should have similar effects upon "irresponsible trophoblast." In a word, *trypsin should cure cancer* by digesting its cells, while the rest of the pancreatic secretion should destroy and dispose of the products of this digestion. This method of cure has been put to the test, Dr. Saleeby tells us, and has turned out well. He says:

"The conclusion from these experiments, which are now, of course, being repeated, was that 'the action of trypsin upon the cancer cell is to pull down the cancer albumin—a living substance—and the cancer ferment—malignin—produced by this. . . . In addition to their confirmation of the conclusion that trypsin is the substance which will destroy the cancer cell with case, and without danger to the individual, these experiments go far to prove that in its nature cancer is neither germinal nor somatic, for trypsin, the architect of the soma [the body], does not in life destroy the soma or sexual individual or its sexual products, while its action is direct and utterly ruinous upon trophoblast or asexual generation.'* . . . . . .

* *British Medical Journal*, January 20, 1906.

"Dr. Shaw Mackenzie . . . has obtained apparently satisfactory results from the administration of trypsin in man, in order to prevent the recurrence of cancers after operation. . . . . .

"Trial is now being made in many parts of the world, and the present writer's personal knowledge of the results warrants him, he considers, in giving publicity to the whole matter. Warrants, indeed, is too weak a word. The giving of the widest and most



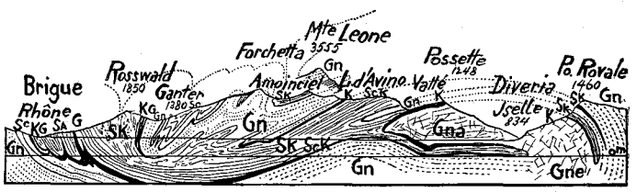
DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE UNDER THE SIMPLON.

immediate publicity to these facts seems to be a proceeding from which it would be cruel and cowardly to refrain, even tho absolutely dogmatic and final statements can not yet be made, and even tho one may be accused of rushing in where wiser people fear to tread. If the cases I have seen be not miraculous in the common sense of the term—that is to say, due to divine interference with natural law—one has no choice but to speak. . . . . .

"Meanwhile, I submit to the civilized world generally, the proposition that the 'trypsin' or pancreatic treatment of cancer is worthy of immediate trial in the behalf of the many persons to whom it alone offers a possible chance of escape from an otherwise inexorable fate."

GAINS TO SCIENCE FROM THE SIMPLON.

SOME of the new scientific facts gained from the piercing of the Simplon tunnel are discussed by G. de Fooz in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium, July). These are, of course, merely secondary and almost accidental, since the object of the work was to establish a new path through the Alps, not to obtain new scientific data. In the course of the work, however, much has been discovered, Mr. de Fooz tells us, not only in geology proper, but in subterranean thermics and hydrology. In other words, the information that science has gained from the Simplon relates to the position and character of the rocks through which the tunnel passes, to the distribution of temperature underneath the Alps, and to the course and nature of the underground streams of the region. The arrangement of geological strata is shown in the accompanying profile. Of course this is even now largely conjectural, but not nearly as much so as a profile based merely on surface observation. In fact, the writer tells us, the gneiss of Monte Leone (marked *Gn* in the profile) was met with for only about half the expected distance, while more of the gneiss of Antigorio (*Gna*) was encountered than had been anticipated. It thus appears that the geologist can scarcely hope to draw a really accurate profile of strata without a series of borings



GEOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE SIMPLON, BY A. SCHARDT (1904).

Sk, Lustrous schists; *Sck* and *Sc*, crystalline schists; *KG*, marble, dolomite, and gypsum; *Gn*, gneiss of Monte Leone; *Gna*, gneiss of Antigorio.

much more extensive than he is usually able to make. The discoveries regarding the heat of the subterranean strata are specially interesting. Says Mr de. Fooz:

"The effect of the elevation and depression of the earth's surface on the arrangement of isogeothermic surfaces [subterranean surfaces of equal heat] is well known; they rise under mountains,

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at the same time spreading farther apart, and they fall and crowd together under valleys. While there is an average rise of temperature of 1° for every 30 meters, this becomes 70 under mountain summits and falls to 20 under valleys. As we get deeper, the surfaces of equal temperature tend to become parallel.

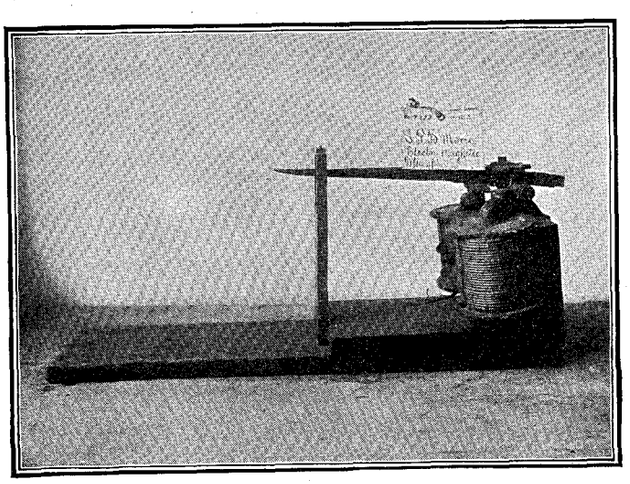
"This is the result of well-known laws of heat-transmission, taking into account the arrangement of strata and the relative conductivity of their component rocks. But conductivity is not the only factor. Experience at the Simplon shows that the circulation of subterranean water has considerable influence on the arrangement of the isotherms. This may be seen from the diagram. Five kilometers from the north entrance at the left of the figure, the absence of springs causes the thermic curves to rise. On the other hand, the existence of great cold springs near the south end about 4.4 kilometers from the entrance, causes the curves to drop abruptly, when they would normally have passed without deviation under the superficial depression of Vallé, as they do under the deeper one of Ganter (at 4.5 kilometers from the north end). . . . The distribution of heat in the interior of mountains does not, then, depend exclusively on the thickness of the strata between a given point and the surface; it depends also on the elevations and depressions in that surface, on the arrangement of the strata, and on the circulation of the underground waters."

An interesting fact observed in connection with these underground streams was that many of them, altho very copious when first met, grew less as the work proceeded. This the writer conceives to be due to the fact that the water had been stored in deep fissures and that this stored water became exhausted by the freer flow caused by opening the tunnel. The springs were of three kinds, warm, cold, and of the same temperature as that of the surrounding rock, whatever that might be. The quantity of water issuing from the north of the tunnel has varied from 900 to 1,200 gallons a minute. From the south end the flow is vastly greater, varying from 13,500 to 19,500 gallons per minute. This includes water from the hot springs that were encountered in September, 1904, which alone flowed at the rate of nearly 5,000 gallons a minute.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LIMIT TO LONG-DISTANCE POWER-TRANSMISSION.

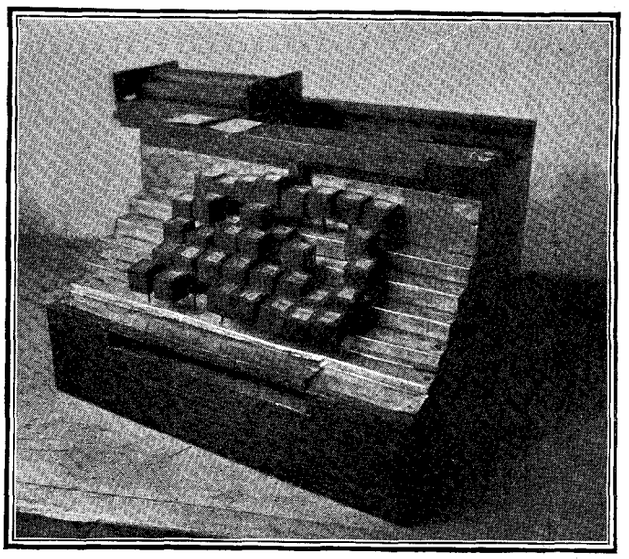
THE electrical transmission of power is one of the wonders of modern engineering. Many writers assume that there is no limit to its extension, and discuss the possibility of running New York trolley-cars with current from Niagara Falls. Yet we are assured by *The Electrical World* (New York, July 14) that this remarkable development will come to a standstill unless we can devise improved methods of insulation. Says this paper:

"It is a noteworthy fact that the upper limit of working pressure to-day stands practically about where it was five years ago. Between 50,000 and 60,000 volts lies the present limit, and it is well known that a considerable proportion of plants rated at such figures are actually working some thousands of volts lower. Now for most cases there is no especial need of going even to 50,000 volts, since unless very large amounts of energy are transmitted, the wires at 50,000 volts and any ordinary percentage of drop come out too small for mechanical safety. But in case of great enterprises high voltage may become imperative, as in case of the Victoria Falls project, in which opportunity for commercial success seems entirely contingent upon transmission at a voltage in the neighborhood of 150,000. The larger value of many water-powers now undeveloped will hinge entirely upon the use of pressure such as this, and experiments on the extension of practise in this direction are most important."



THE FIRST TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT.

S. F. B. Morse's original model of the telegraph, Patent-Office, Washington. Patent No. 4453.



THE FIRST TYPEWRITER.

Invented by R. I. P. Allen, of Kentucky. In the Model Department of the Patent-Office, Washington.

It is easy enough to devise insulators that will theoretically take care of 150,000 volts or even do so practically under ordinary conditions. But insulation must be good always, not "generally." Says the writer:

"One really does not care much how well a 100,000-volt line can be made to work part of the time, the vital question being how well it will serve as a steady source of power. Hence, the longer a trial line and the more steadily it is worked, the nearer one comes to practical conditions. It is now fortunately a comparatively easy matter to design insulators for normal conditions of operation. The voltage which can be carried is not limited by the dielectric strength of the insulator, but by the striking distance from the edge of the upper petticoat. . . . Thus an alternating-current pressure of 150,000 volts will flash between points a distance of 15 inches, and an insulator for this pressure must have a sparking distance from edge of upper petticoat to pin of 15 inches for unity factor of safety. . . . [But] this takes no account of the possible effects of weather. . . . Unless the petticoats are properly shaped it may happen that there will be so much surface wet that flashing over may be considerably encouraged."

The writer concludes that long-continued tests under severe weather conditions are necessary to a proper proof of the working factor of safety, and that the best way to get these is to work a fairly long line out-of-doors. He says:

"Spray tests are very well in their way, yet they fail to include the combined effects of dirt and weathering that are so active in causing line breakdowns. The universal experience upon power-transmission lines is that the insulators may be tested before erection, and again *in situ* prior to putting the line in service without showing signs of weakness, and yet may be subject to severe breakage during the first season."

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THE PASSING OF OUR PATENT-MUSEUM.

UNCLE SAM'S great collection of 157,000 models of patents, the accumulation of years, is to be discarded and scattered. It costs too much to keep them—$19,500 in yearly rental alone—and nine-tenths of them are merely curiosities, the corresponding patents being completely described without reference to them. A correspondent of *The Sun* (New York, July 22) thus describes some curious items in the collection, and their curator, Mr. R. G. Gill, who is apparently no less interesting than they. He writes:

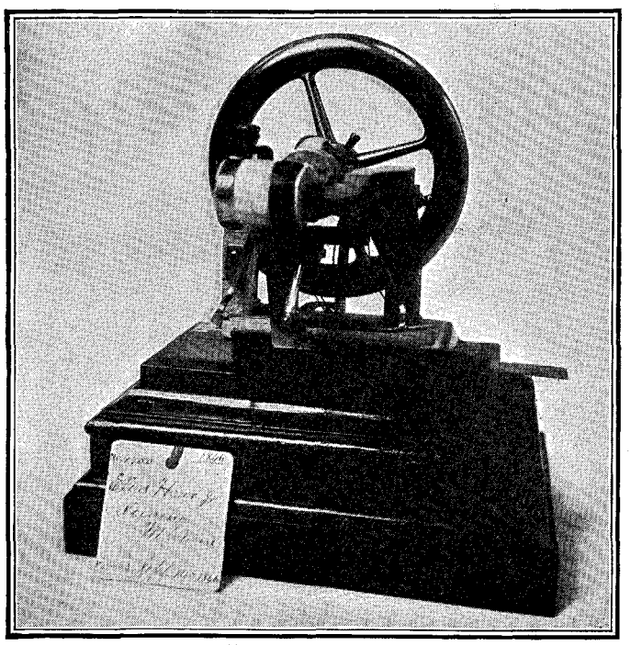
"No one knows the great value and singular interest attached to the 157,000 models better than the old curator. The arrangement in the cases is his; the labeling is his; everything but the right to say what shall be done with the models is his. They are his pride and he has never been so happy as when showing some visitor through the labyrinth of curiosities. . . . . .

"A special committee is looking over the lot with a view to finding which models will have to be retained under the United States statutes as being a part of the record of the inventions in connection with which they were made. The records of patents, if they are essential, must not be destroyed, in order that the patentee may be amply protected against infringement; and in some cases, altho only a very few, the inventor's specifications refer to models and may not be understood without the models.

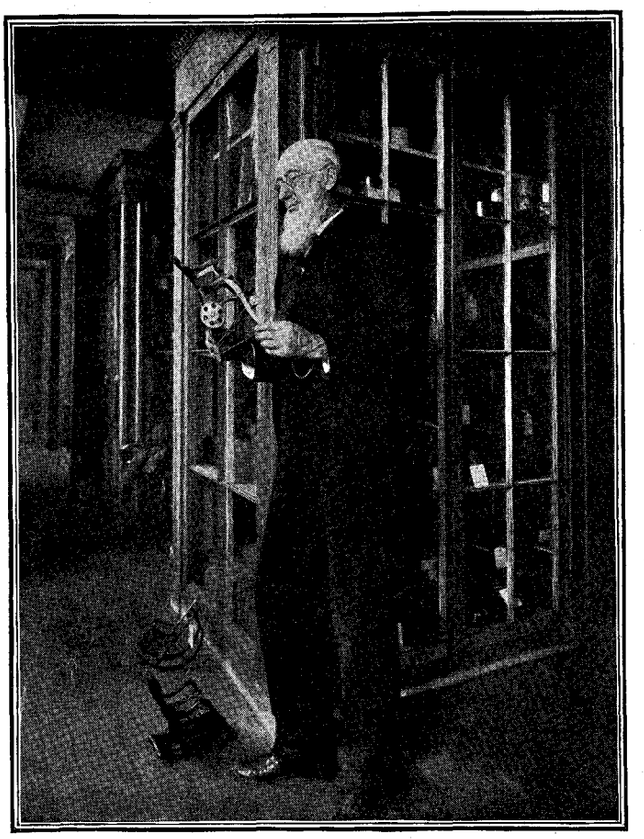
"This is only a drop in the bucket, however, for the authorities of the office declare that 90 per cent. and perhaps more will be scattered. Those to which special historic interest is attached, such as the original Howe sewing-machine model, the original model of the electro-magnetic telegraph-instruments patented by S. F. B. Morse in 1846, and the first model of a patented gasoline automobile will doubtless go to the National Museum in this city. Some of the others will be sold or given away to any colleges or technical institutions that want them. It is possible that large patent-soliciting firms which maintain small exhibits may desire to have some, and if they do they can get them for a song. As for the rest—the ash-heap.

"Mr. Gill has expended years of thought and labor in making the models tell the complete story of American invention. . . . Six cases are filled with sewing-machine models. From the first successful machine, invented by Elias Howe, Jr., the claims on which were allowed September 19, 1846, in the same year with the telegraph, the models show the development down the years until the complicated but perfectly smooth-running delight of the modern housewife is reached. . . . . .

"Doubtless many living inventors would like to have their models back. In most cases they can get them by simply writing to Commissioner Allen and making the request. Thomas A. Edison, if he gets all of his, will have a little patent-office exhibit of his own; for, since he invented his vote register in 1869, he had taken out 784 patents up to February, 1904."



THE FIRST SEWING-MACHINE.
Elias Howe's original model in the Patent-Office, Washington, Patent No. 4750. Patented Sept. 10, 1846.



RICHARD C. GILL,
Superintendent of the Model Department, Patent Office, Washington, for the past forty years. Mr. Gill is credited with having the most wonderful memory in the world.

Some of the absurdities in the model-room are described in an article in *The Evening Sun* (New York), from which we make the following extracts:

"There are thousands upon thousands of models at the Patent-Office of inventions that are of absolutely no use whatever. They represent the blasted hopes and often the ruined fortunes of innumerable inventors who invested their time and money in worthless ideas. The models forwarded by these inventors to the Patent-Office form a sort of museum by themselves, and those who wish to look a bit beneath the surface can find a story abounding in genuine pathos lurking in pretty nearly every one of these foolish inventions.

"The star invention in the way of real absurdity is said to be the 'windmill boat.' This is a device intended to supersede the sailboat of to-day. The motive power is furnished by a windmill erected on the deck of the boat, which is to take the place of sails. One glance at the model of this boat is sufficient to convince any person of ordinary intelligence of its absurdity. . . . . .

"Then there is the invention of one Heintzelmann 'for floating horses across rivers.' A very funny little model of a strangely shaped horse with a still more wonderfully fashioned rider, a soldier, accompanies the patent papers. Little bladders filled with air are fastened around the horse. If the model were placed in a tub of water the little bladders would support the horse and rider on the surface of the water, but—sad to relate—the poor soldier and horse would float with their feet up in the air and the head of both man and beast well submerged. Mr. Heintzelmann's invention was never adopted by the army of this or any other country. . . . . .

"A very odd exhibit is the pistol and pocket-knife combined. A nail-file projecting from the under side of the knife acts as a trigger. The inventor, one Mr. Peavey, blandly states in his description

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of the contrivance that 'this invention has the great merit of being useful in two ways—if you do not kill the man with the pistol-shot you may then attack him with the knife. Note that it has several blades. Also you may use it to dig stones out of a horse's hoof.' . . . . .

"There are countless numbers of baby-carriages, go-carts, and baby-chairs. They are so complicated with all sorts of 'improvements' that no person of only ordinary human intelligence can understand how the chairs are intended to be used.

"Another Patent-Office model in the line of chairs is less complicated, but more interesting and perhaps a good deal more absurd. It is a 'life-saving chair.' A hollow compartment made of zinc and perfectly air-tight constitutes the back and arms. The rest of the chair is very similar to any ordinary chair. The patent specifications relate that 'when the steamer is sinking the passengers may sit in these chairs and be washed ashore in absolute comfort.'"

THE STRENUOUS LIFE AND ITS EFFECT IN DISEASE.

IN view of the fact that the South is less subject to the stress and strain that afflict the more populous East, it is perhaps not strange that a note of warning against strenuosity should be sounded in Tennessee. In an address delivered before the medical society of that State, which has just been published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, Vol. 46, No. 24), Dr. S. T. Rucker declares that he is not averse to the strenuous life when it is safeguarded by proper diversion and sufficient rest, but that he is decidedly opposed to the wrong way in which the life *à la* Roosevelt is lived by some misguided individuals. He points to the lives of Gladstone and Grover Cleveland as examples of the proper way to live the strenuous life without sacrificing health and strength. He says:

"The quality of a man's thought, energy, and ideals depends largely on the condition of his health. The now famous saying credited to Dr. Osler that a man is practically useless after sixty years of age is true of most men, but it should not be, and would not be if we would remember that 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' Every busy man should have a hobby to which he can devote his leisure; he should also have seasons for sport in the country, like hunting and fishing. A married man should spend more time with his family and in reading wholesome literature. Sunday, the best day of all for rest and recreation, is perhaps the most neglected. It is not only a religious duty to cease all labor every seventh day, but it is essential to the health and well-being of man. He will do better work and live longer.

"The physiologic functions of the human economy are governed by the simple law of demand and supply. The executor of this law is the cell. It contains a life principle called the nucleus. The nucleus gives the cells energy and the power to reproduce themselves rapidly and manifold when supplied with the proper food, as found in the healthy blood current. Every tissue and part of the body is an aggregation of cells, like the bricks that make up a wall. The process called metabolism is cellular activity. By thought and muscular action tissues are consumed; by cell proliferation they are replenished. In order that the proper equilibrium be maintained in this process and the cells be not consumed faster than they multiply, it is decreed that we must take time to eat, rest, and sleep. Prolonged endeavor, overwork, and worry, with insufficient food and rest, break the equilibrium, exhaust vitality, and invite disease. This condition is too prevalent in our American life. We go under high pressure and our pace is too rapid. Our schools and colleges, where we should be taught how to live, are not free from this spirit of stress and strain. Students are goaded to tasks beyond their powers, and, being anxious to stand at the head of their classes, they hurry their meals, overstudy, take little time for rest and, as a natural consequence, many become nervous wrecks."

Even worse, Dr. Rucker goes on to say, are the conditions in business and professional life. Worried and overworked and without leisure, the business man sees little of his family, who scarcely know him. His business methods become questionable and pernicious. He pursues his business to a certain point, then his business pursues him. He is a slave to it until released by sudden death or sent to a sanitarium. To quote further:

"A striking coincidence is that as our strenuous civilization progresses, the number of cases of mental and nervous diseases increases. There is hardly a State institution that is not overcrowded. Texas is just completing additional buildings to accommodate the increasing number of insane patients, and applications now on file show more than six hundred patients seeking admission that can not be accommodated when the hospital is completed. Besides these State institutions, there are scores of private sanitariums for treating the milder cases of these unfortunate patients. Nervous breakdown has been called our national disease, and not without good reason. Arteriosclerosis, a disease largely due to nervous strain and hyperarterial tension, formerly a rare disease, is now prominently and extensively treated of in leading text-books on practise.

"Another striking illustration of the effect of our strenuous civilization in producing disease is the rapid increase in the number of deaths from heart disease. One hundred and twenty-five persons died recently in one week in New York city from heart disease, while the deaths for the corresponding week in 1904 were fifty-six.

"The stress and strain, worry and anxiety, attendant on fierce competition in business and professional life are enervating and devitalizing. It embarrasses or suspends organic function and lessens resistance to morbid influences. As a consequence we fall easy victims to almost any disease, such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, cancer, and grave kidney lesions. If a man who lives this kind of life undergoes a surgical operation of any consequence, it is exceedingly hard for him to recover. His vitality is so lessened that any traumatic lesion will probably undergo necrosis or gangrene instead of healing."

ARE WATER-PLANTS NOURISHED BY THE WATER?

DO water-plants draw their nutriment from the bottom, through their roots, or directly from the water? Some plant-organisms that live in water have no roots; these live directly on the mineral substances in the water and serve as food for fish. They are small and simple and are sometimes called collectively "phytoplankton." Fish do not eat the rooted plants, hence if these also live on the substances in the water, they reduce the amount of fish-food and should not be allowed in a lake or pond stocked with fish. This question has been studied recently by an American botanist, Mr. R. H. Pearl, who finds that most rooted water-plants draw nourishment chiefly from the ground through their roots, tho at least one species gets it from the water and hence is objectionable in a fish-pond. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 23) in a notice of Pearl's work:

"We may distinguish two groups of rooted aquatic plants—those that emerge from the surface and those that remain submerged. Both live at the expense of the soil. It has often been asserted that the submerged plants get their nourishment from the water and that their roots serve only to anchor them. But this statement has hitherto neither been proved nor disproved. The question is an important one, for if these plants get their nourishment from the contents of the water, they must exhaust, during their whole period of growth, the food-reserves of the phytoplankton. On the other hand, if they live on the soil and not from the water, not only will they not exhaust these reserves, but they will enrich them, since by their decomposition the mineral substances that they contain will be freed in the water and placed at the disposal of the phytoplankton. According to the mode of life of these plants, therefore, they are either very useful or very injurious to the growth of fish. We may say at once that, according to the researches of Mr. Pearl, they are useful. They live not from the water but from the soil, and at their death they add to the mineral substances in the water.

"The absorbent organs of terrestrial plants are the rootlets, or hair-like terminal branches of the roots. In the laboratory we may cause the number of these to vary considerably by varying

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certain conditions. They are delicate organs that are produced only when needed by the plant. There are terrestrial plants without rootlets, but these are rare. Aquatic plants, which have been supposed to be without them, have them. Rootlets are necessary to them. The proof is that these plants grow normally only when attached to a favorable soil. They even need a good soil; a soil of sand or clay is not satisfactory. They can not live on water alone; they must draw the necessary nutritive elements from the soil. Lacking this, as we find by experiment, they lack potash, phosphorus, nitrogen, when compared with others that are rooted to the bottom. Certain plants need to be rooted more than others; the water-crowfoot needs it relatively little. In the ground it grows 36 per cent. better than in the water. But the *Elodea* grows 340 per cent. better and the *Potamogeton* [pondweed] 480 per cent. We conclude that rooted aquatic plants, instead of being injurious to fish, are necessary, especially those that have been mentioned, since they enrich the water with mineral substances from which the fish-food profits. On the contrary, the *Ceratophyllum* [hornwort] is injurious. It lives on the salts in the water and competes with the fish. It has been directly proved that a lake full of hornwort is poorer in fish-food than those which have none of this species."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MECHANISM OF A THUNDER-STORM.

THE following description, in popular language, of the formation and phenomena of the ordinary summer thunder-storm is from an article contributed to *Amateur Work* (Boston) by Frank P. Smith. The author first notes that such storms as this are usually local, seldom traveling more than a hundred miles from the point of origin. He goes on to say:

"The formation of such storms begins generally in the morning of a hot day with a fairly high humidity. The heat of the sun causes an expansive upward movement of the moisture-laden atmosphere which, upon reaching the cooler heights, is condensed into misty wisps of clouds. These nebulous beginnings increase in size until, about noon, or soon after, they have reached a towering size and the cloud-masses extend to a great height, and assume the so-called 'anvil' shape of the well-developed thunder-storm.

"This anvil shape of the clouds is the result of air currents which have developed coincidently with the cloud-masses. The illustration shows a cross-section of a thunder-storm, as far as present-day knowledge enables us to represent graphically the action taking place. The long arrows show the air-currents, and attention is directed to the low, projecting under-currents which denote the approach of the rain-bearing section. The preliminary wind-squall is probably caused partly by the cooling of the atmosphere lying within the shadow of the clouds, which has been deprived of the heat of the sun, and, further, by the air movement which results from the upward motion of the central air-currents.

"As the heated and moisture-laden air rises in the center of the cloud-mass, it eventually reaches the cooler region of the upper air, and condensation of the moisture follows and continues until

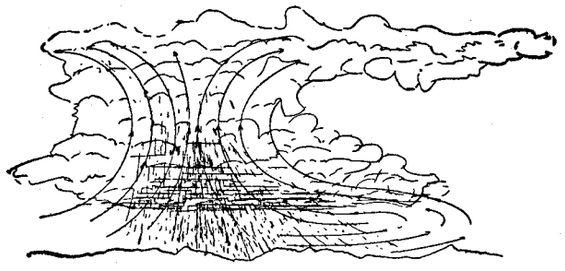


DIAGRAM OF A THUNDER-STORM.

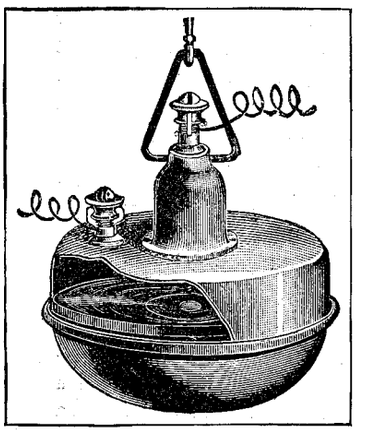
minute droplets of rain are formed. These droplets unite to form larger drops until they are of such a size that their weight causes them to fall to the ground. . . . . .

"These raindrops undoubtedly become electrically charged upon their surfaces, and the potential of the charge increases as the smaller drops unite to form larger ones. When the magnitude of the cloud is considered, it will be apparent that these myriads of minute charges in the movement of falling serve to give to the adjacent atmosphere a tremendous electrical charge, which, breaking down the resistance of the air, discharges to earth, for which it has an affinity by reason of its being of opposite polarity.

"Hence the lightning-flash or rather flashes, as what appears to the eye as one irregular flash is frequently several flashes or surges. Two or more flashes frequently unite near the earth to form one intense flash, the intensity and disruptive effects of which are familiar to all. The greater number of flashes do not reach the earth, but exhaust their energy in breaking down the air gaps between adjacent sections of clouds. . . . . .

"The thunder results from the violent vibrations of the air caused by the lightning-flashes, which in breaking down the resistance of the air create a vacuum of an extent depending upon the intensity of the flash. The air rushes to fill the voids thus caused, creating violent vibrations, which travel long distances, and do not differ in character from other sound-waves, but are of greater amplitude than ordinary because of the greater forces causing them. The velocity at which sound travels is about 1,100 feet a second, a rough approximation being five seconds to the mile; from which one may readily calculate the distance of the flashes."

Automatic Fire Indicator.—A new French device for giving warning of fires, or of rise of temperature in any case where this might prove objectionable, is described in the Applied Science department of *La Nature* (Paris, June 30). Says this paper:



THE "SECURITAS,"
An automatic fire-alarm.

"Like other devices intended for this purpose, the 'securitas' may be placed at any point that needs watching, and serves also to indicate the abnormal heating of such substances as fats, coal, etc. It is placed on the circuit of an electric bell, which it operates as soon as the temperature rises to a certain point in the medium where it is placed. The apparatus is composed of a lower part shaped like a hemispherical vessel, closed hermetically by a diaphragm like that of an aneroid barometer. This vessel is surmounted by a cylindrical portion having in its center an adjustable screw completely isolated and protected by a cover. When the temperature rises, the air in the interior of the vessel expands, the central part of the diaphragm rises and touches the end of the adjustable screw. The circuit is thus closed and the bell rings, giving warning of the danger. . . . Several devices of this kind may be installed in one establishment on one bell-circuit. In this case an annunciator is used to indicate the exact location of the apparatus that is ringing the bell."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A METHOD of incising the skin without leaving a visible scar, recently perfected by a London physician, is thus described in *The Mortar and Pestle* (New York, July): "He cuts the skin slantwise instead of at right angles to the surface. Perfect contact of the edges of the skin is obtained under a lens. Then a rigid dressing is applied in such a manner as to prevent the skin contracting. Considerable pressure is employed. Sometimes massage forms part of the healing treatment. It is said that old scars from operations can be removed by this method, which, it is declared, is one of the most important advances made in surgery in recent years."

BY way of comment on Dr. McKee's article on ivy-poisoning, quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 21, some more personal experiences are contributed by Prof. H. B. Buist of the Department of Agriculture in Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S. C. Professor Buist believes that there is no such thing as immunity from the poison. For years he considered himself immune and was accustomed to handle the plant with safety, but he finally fell a victim to it and suffered from a particularly bad case of poisoning, which he attributes to the fact that at the time the pores of the skin had been opened by active exercise. He writes: "Nearly my whole body was affected, and I felt as if I was on fire. For years after, I could not go where poison-ivy was, either in winter or summer, without being affected." He states that he was relieved by gum camphor (1 oz.) dissolved in olive oil (6 oz.).

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF COLLEGE RELIGIOUS LIFE.

RELIGIOUS life in our leading educational institutions partakes of features that may be termed official and unofficial. That which is unofficial, as the surveys printed in recent numbers of *The Churchman* (New York) and *The Outlook* (New York) show, comprises for the most part the work of the Y. M. C. A., which is established nearly uniformly in colleges and universities throughout the country. The official religious life is that for which the institution itself is responsible and hence in each institution bears the marks of individuality. It is perhaps significant that in three of the foremost institutions—the academies at West Point and at Annapolis, and Columbia University—fine structures for use as chapels are either just completed or in contemplation. Concerning the religious life at West Point, the chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Travers, writes in *The Churchman* (August 4) that "the appointment of a chaplain in the United States Military Academy emphasizes conspicuously, as perhaps the appointment of regimental chaplains does not, the value and importance we Americans attach to religion." "It ought to be a source of profound gratification to the people of the United States," he thinks, "that in the busy life of the cadet this matter of religion is not overlooked or neglected." At Annapolis "the religious work is naturally conducted with reference to the peculiar conditions and needs of the naval service." As in the navy, where commanding or other officers hold divine services in vessels that have no chaplains, the Book of Common Prayer is used. Of it Chaplain Clark remarks in *The Churchman:*

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ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY,
Howells & Stokes, Architects.

"It seems more in keeping with the principle of order that prevails in the spirit and work of the institution, and, on the whole, more creative of religious impression, more formative of religious character in such environment than forms of worship lacking in uniformity and concreteness. In an average entering class of 300 there will be found 75 Churchmen, 67 Presbyterians, 65 Methodists, 20 Roman Catholics, 15 Baptists, 6 Disciples, 5 Congregationalists, 4 Lutherans. The other forty-two are divided among minor religious groups or make no Christian profession. The chaplain, who has kept these records for a considerable period, says that there is hardly any variation in the figures from year to year. They represent affiliation, not actual church-membership, for tho nearly four-fifths of the midshipmen have been baptized, only about two-thirds of them are church-members."

In addition to its new chapel, Columbia has a voluntary center of religious life, that forming in Earl Hall the means of furtherance of the religious, philanthropic, and social life of the university. It is presently to have the services of a resident chaplain. By a recent modification of the conduct of religious life at the University of Virginia, the chaplain as a functionary is established there. The unique feature of the religious life at Harvard is the Phillips Brooks House. This is described by Dean Hodges in *The Outlook* (July 28) as follows:

"The Phillips Brooks House Association at Harvard combines with the Christian Association, the Religious Union, the St. Paul's Society, and the Catholic Club. These four represent the most visible divisions of modern Christendom. The Catholic Club is composed of Roman Catholics, the St. Paul's Society of Episcopalians, the Religious Union and the Christian Association of liberal and orthodox Protestants respectively. These traditionally separated brethren undertake in common all the general philanthropic activities of the university. They maintain an information bureau for new students, collect clothing and magazines and books, conduct Sunday-afternoon assemblies in the House, and provide young men to manage boys' clubs, coach football teams in settlements, sing comic songs in almshouses, teach classes in Sunday-school, and serve as probation officers for juvenile courts."

At Yale the work of the Young Men's Christian Association is predominant. The writer in *The Churchman* is "told on the best authority that prominence in the work of the association is 'a probable evidence of leadership in other departments of social life.'" At Princeton the religious and moral life of the student body centers in the Philadelphian Society. Its work is similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. in other colleges. "It is nonsectarian, catholic in its scope, admitting any man to active membership who is willing to say that it is his purpose, 'as a Princeton man, in God's strength, taking Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord, to live a consistent Christian life' as he understands it to be set forth in the Bible."

The following interesting statement is made by Dean Hodges, in *The Outlook*, concerning State universities:

"The State universities have neither chaplain nor chapel. This statement may be too general, but so far as I know these institutions are making no direct effort to form character by means of the influences of organized religion. They are probably precluded from such effort by the conditions of their existence. The ministrations of religion at these schools are exercised within the college by a secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and outside the college by the clergy of the town. The fact that in most of these universities the emphasis of interest is rather in science and 'practical' studies than in the humanities may also have some effect upon religion.

"These conditions present a problem of great interest, the value of whose various factors is not yet determined. It is at least plain that there is offered here a large opportunity for the churches. These academic towns, under such circumstances, are strategic places."

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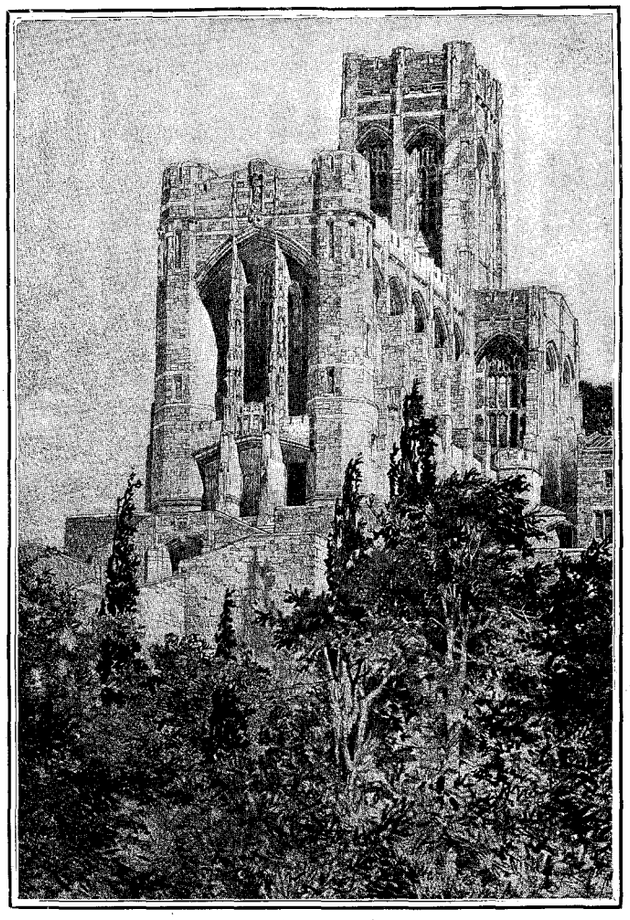
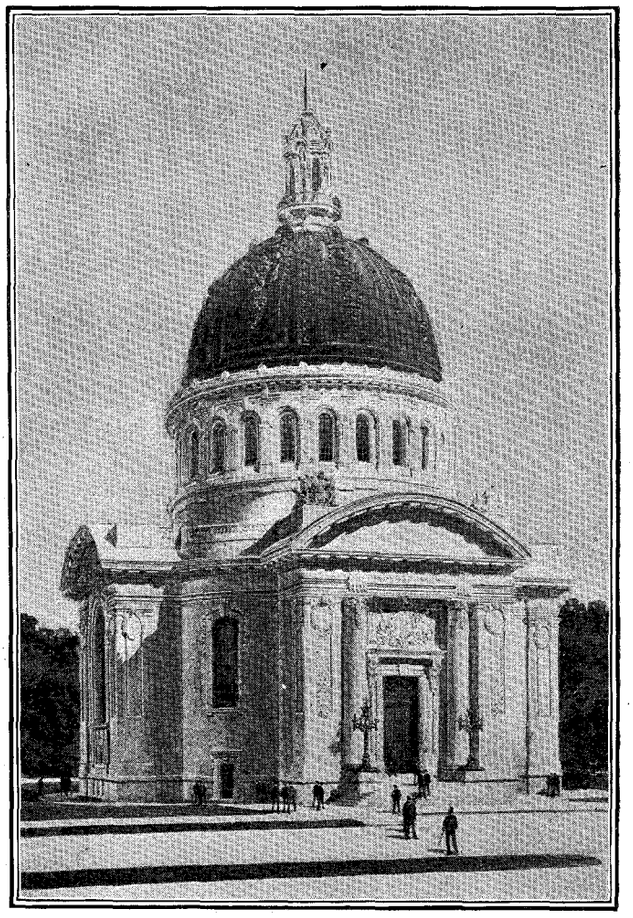


NEW CHAPEL AT WEST POINT.
From a drawing by the architects, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson.



DESIGN OF THE NEW CHAPEL TO BE ERECTED AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS.
Ernest Flagg, Architect.

GOVERNMENT ACADEMIC CHAPELS.

AN "OLD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION."

"IS there any reason for the existence of a Young Men's Christian Association that would not apply with equal cogency to the founding of a similar organization for elderly men of moderate or scanty means who have no regular home?" This question is put by a writer addressing the editor of *The Evening Post* (New York) over the signature "W. G. Brown." The querist wonders that, amid a multitude of other beneficent projects, this one has never been proposed. It strikes the present pleader in the following fashion:

"Now, to my mind the proposition I advance is one of plain common sense as well as of humanity. Surely an aged man needs and is just as much entitled to the privilege of a comfortable resort amid pleasant, wholesome surroundings as a young man. In some respects the elderly man is in even greater danger from evil influences than the young man. He feels that he is not wanted in the company of young or middle-aged men, and hence is often virtually driven to seek a refuge in the saloon or some other questionable place, where there is no discrimination on account of age.

"Speaking of the cool feeling toward old by young men, I have myself been treated in anything but a cordial, Christian spirit, on more than one occasion, when I have ventured to enter Young Men's Christian Association rooms. Yet I consider myself a man of average intelligence and refinement, I am strictly temperate, and I have never known, and do not expect to ever know, what it is to be beholden to anybody for favors, pecuniary or other. My great crime appears to be that I am an 'old chap,' as an elderly man is usually characterized nowadays by more or less reverent youngsters."

The writer foresees the reply that would come to an application for admission among the younger Christian associates. "The Y. M. C. A.," he would be told, "was designed for young men exclusively, and it would seriously embarrass us if we were to try to entertain every old fellow that comes along." The objection is apparently welcomed by the pleader as "water to his mill." "A potent argument," he hails it, "in favor of the instituting of an Old Men's Christian Association." The so-called "homes" for aged men, he thinks, do not at all fill the bill. "So far as comfort, rational freedom, and agreeable surroundings are concerned, one might almost as well be in an almshouse or a prisoner," he reflects. There are other lights in which the subject is viewed by the writer. Thus:

"Viewed from a religious standpoint, this question assumes a most important phase. The thought will involuntarily arise in every right-thinking mind: 'Is not the soul of an old man just as precious in the sight of its Maker, just as well worth saving, as the soul of a young man?' I don't suppose that the most straitlaced of Y. M. C. A. people really believe that there are either young or old souls, merely as such, in heaven, albeit some of them act as if they entertained doubts on that point.

"There is another important thing that should be taken into account. Many a worthy old man who is now in straitened circumstances has in his better days contributed cheerfully—a number in this city to my personal knowledge have contributed most generously—toward the support of Young Men's Christian Associations. I submit that it would be but a just return to reciprocate their benevolence in the practical way I suggest.

"This great city could not do a more creditable, glorious thing than to inaugurate an Old Men's Christian Association movement. The idea would become popular at once all over the country. Every city and large town would want its O. M. C. A. The expense would be a mere trifle compared with that of the Y. M. C. A."

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POSSIBILITY OF A CATHOLIC PRESIDENT.

THE Roman-Catholic press exploits what it declares to be President Roosevelt's attitude toward the "unwritten law" that no Catholic shall enter the White House as President of the United States. The New York *Freeman's Journal* (August 4) in enunciating the President's position declares that "President Roosevelt . . . confidently looks forward to the time when his religious views will not tell against any one who may be deemed by his political party a fit candidate for the Chief Magistrate of the country." The grounds for this statement are to be found in the President's informal message which Bishop Gabriels, the head of the Diocese of Ogdensburg, N. Y., delivered to Pius X., on the occasion of the reception by the Pope of the pilgrims whom Bishop Gabriels conducted to Rome in person. A cable despatch dated July 31 says that Bishop Gabriels quoted President Roosevelt as saying to him, on learning that he was to conduct a pilgrimage to Rome:

"Tell the Pope that I send him my profound regards. I have tried to treat Protestants and Catholics alike, as my latest appointments show. I will try to perpetuate this policy. This Republic will stand for many a century. I expect that there will be Catholic Presidents as well as Protestant. I trust that they all will treat each other as I have tried to do."

The Freeman's Journal, in commenting upon the message, says:

"This is thoroughly Rooseveltian, if we may be permitted to coin an adjective. It shows that the present incumbent of the great office of the President of the United States thoroughly recognizes that he is the official head of all the American people, irrespective of religious differences. He is such not merely in theory, but in reality. At what altar an American kneels makes no difference to him. In declaring that he expects that some of his successors in office will be Catholics he indirectly arraigns the bigots who would have a Catholic, however qualified he may be, disqualified from holding the office of President. Not only that, they would also discriminate against any candidate, tho a Protestant, who may have Catholic relatives. It is well known that much of the opposition to Mr. James G. Blaine when he was the Republican Presidential candidate was traceable to bigots who opposed him because they did not wish to see in the White House a President whose mother had been a Catholic, and many of whose nearest relations were also Catholics'

Father Damien's Companion to Colonize Lepers.—The heroic life of Father Damien among the lepers at Molokai is brought to memory at the announcement that his companion, Father Conrardi, a Belgian priest, is about to start for China to found a leper colony near Canton. *The World's Work* (August) gives an account of this priest and of the heart-breaking prospect which is before him. We quote:

"This man served as a missionary priest in India, then in the early '70's he came to Oregon and worked for fourteen years among the Omatala Indians and scattered Roman-Catholic whites. Then hearing of the terrible conditions in the Hawaiian Islands he journeyed out there and lived among the outcasts on Molokai.

"To this hell Father Conrardi went knowingly; and in it he stayed eight years, staying on and on even after Damien had died in his arms. Those two, living in huts on that shelf above the ocean, kept to their horrid task of dressing rotten human limbs and washing vile sores. They labored in the fields—a grateful task from the lazaretto, and baked bread for the sick. Every hour and every moment, such was the insanitary way of life, they were in peril of leprosy. The work was entirely among people who were without hope—incurables to whom it would have been kindness to have passed a loaded gun that they might end it there and then; yet when Conrardi left, he and Damien had instituted a hospital and so inspired a body of nuns that there are women nurses now on the island; women to bring to the lepers delights of cleanliness and ease.

"The inhabitants of Molokai now live in decent huts, their food is adequate and regular, and those who are most maimed and helpless lie in a clean little hospital waiting to die under the kindly ministrations of those women. Now, as if this eight years of toil up such a heart-breaking hill were not enough, Father Conrardi starts again to be among his sick. He starts at the bottom again, and goes to cook, bind up stumps of limbs, and give patience; for hope he can not give.

"The lepers of China are in a terrible state.

"The disease is the most loathsome plight imaginable, and man's charity and pity at sight of it take to the other side of the way. Near Canton Father Conrardi is to found another colony like that of his and Father Damien's on Molokai. If any man ever deserved well of his fellows it is this Belgian priest."

NO RESTATEMENT OF METHODIST FAITH.

"PRESENT indications are that no revision of the Methodist creed will be undertaken in this generation." This opinion is expressed by a denominational organ, *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit, August 4) in response to the initiatory steps taken by the Southern Methodists in asking for cooperation of all Methodists in putting the common creed in better form. *The Michigan Advocate* thinks "the time is not ripe for it." The age is one of transition. "Thought is changing," it says, "new facts are being uncovered. The whole round of life is being affected by the prevailing tendencies." It adds:

"Under such conditions our articles of religion, general rules, and other standards of doctrine are as satisfactory to the majority as any that could now be framed. While not including such peculiar tenets as the witness of the Spirit and Christian perfection, they do not oppose them, and these can live as they have in the past, without inclusion in a formal creed."

The same paper notes that the English Methodists especially, "to whom all would naturally look for hearty support in such an undertaking," seem averse to the movement. It records the conservative attitude of *The Methodist Times* (London), a paper "radical in some things," with whom "expediency," it confesses, outweighs "honesty." The London paper says:

"Theoretically a great deal might be said in favor of the American proposal, especially on the score of honesty. But, practically, we are convinced that any attempt at definition just now would be inexpedient. The fact is, every Methodist church now allows a certain latitude to its ministers and people on points of doctrine, so long as the 'substance of doctrine' is accepted and honorably adhered to. We all know in practise what that substance is, for it has been clearly laid down in the admirable Free-Church catechism. Anything further in the way of an attempt to bring the whole body of Methodist belief into the strait-waistcoat of a doctrinal standard would probably have an effect of a far-reaching and disastrous character.

"For the plain truth is, that the world of religious thought is still in a state of flux. True, Christian thought has assimilated and been enriched by the theory of evolution as the result of the researches into natural science. But even on the subject of evolution we have not yet heard the last word. Meanwhile, a new realm of thought is being opened up by the investigations of the psychologist. The secrets of man's higher self are being laid bare with the scientific exactness which has been already brought to bear on his physical frame, and the thoughtful Christian is being led into new realms of thought, which must still further widen the theological horizon. In these circumstances no finality is practicable, and any effort to force it prematurely might conceivably end in a fissure which would rend our church asunder from pole to pole. Students of theological history know well that these periods of flux in thought occur in cycles; and it will be quite time enough to examine our own doctrinal position when the present movement has reached a standstill—of which no signs are yet discernible. If the invitation comes to the British conference, we hope that it will be courteously declined—and declined not on the grounds proffered by Bishop Wilson and others, of any slavish dread of breaking with traditional views, but because the time is not opportune."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

"VIVE LA DOUMA!"

CONTINENTAL newspapers, with few exceptions, are not inclined to put any very grave construction upon the cry of the British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, before the assembled Interparliamentary Conference at Westminster Palace. In the opinion, however, of the *Heraldo de Madrid*, Sir Henry's exclamation, "La Douma est morte! Vive la Douma!" is "equivalent to indorsing the revolution" in Russia. The *Heraldo* recalls by way of analogy Gladstone's famous speech in which that statesman called the Sultan of Turkey "a crowned assassin," and maintains that the only possible construction on the Premier's words is that he "takes the side of the Douma and its Viborg protest against the Czar." The Paris *Temps* can see in the Prime Minister's words no more than an expression "with the freedom of speech peculiar to his country, of an opinion in which even the Czar concurs," since the Czar has promised another Douma to the people next March. So far as concerns the Premier's fine phrases and hopes for universal peace, the *Temps* can not help reminding him that the "golden age" is not yet. *L'Intransigeant* (Paris) can only read in the famous exclamation the sad fact that "Russia has been duped by Austria, and Germany as well as England." In the German press there is very little comment on the subject.

In England, Opposition papers and the Unionist weeklies are, some of them, scathing in their criticism of Sir Henry. The London *Saturday Review*, for instance, in an acidulous article entitled "The Prime Minister's Indiscretion," can not help recalling Lord Salisbury's abstemiousness from meddling in the internal affairs of foreign Powers. It goes on:

"Sir Henry knew perfectly well how his words would be interpreted by the Russian representatives, and by the rest of the Conference, and he knew that the sentiment would be extremely popular where he was speaking. For the sake of a little cheap applause the Prime Minister did not hesitate to commit a breach of diplomatic manners, which amounted to an insult to the Government of a friendly Power.

"In his time Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been a very severe censor of Mr. Chamberlain for his unfortunate 'long-spoon' speech. But Mr. Chamberlain was at any rate not Prime Minister when he used that phrase, he was not speaking to an international audience, nor at a critical moment of intense friction. It does not add to the dignity of Sir Henry's indiscretion, tho it largely accounts for it, that he knew he was more or less safe in committing it. The Russian Government is not at this moment in a position to take a verbal insult too seriously. By the bulk of his own party such plain speaking, inconsiderate of the feelings of certain foreign statesmen they dislike, and reflecting on a monarch, would be relished exceedingly; while the Unionists, owing to prejudice against any Russian Government, would not be quick to resent and expose his indiscretion as they would be if it affected any other ruler than the Czar."

In the House of Commons Lord Turnour, on the day after the Premier's speech, inquired whether the Government intended to use their good offices in helping the Czar form a new Douma. The Premier said he did not know whether Lord Turnour was serious. To quote from the report:

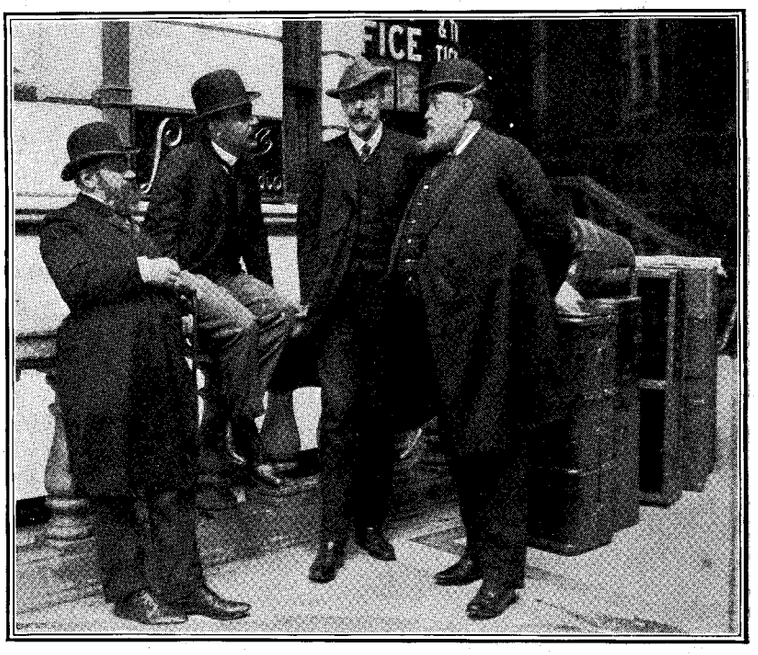
Lord Turnour: "Yes."

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: "Then I make no comment, but the answer is in the negative."

Lord Turnour: "Arising out of that, may I ask whether the Prime Minister was merely expressing his own private views or ——" (Loud Ministerial cries of "Order.")

The Speaker: "Order, order. If the noble lord is going to ask the Prime Minister about a statement made outside these doors he ought to give notice of it. It does not arise out of the original question." (Ministerial cheers.)

Lord Turnour: "I shall repeat the question [later]."



RECALLED BY THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DOUMA.
Russian Delegates leaving the Interparliamentary Conference.

The portion of the British press representing Ministerial opinion is, of course, equally eloquent in praise of the Premier's courage and presence of mind. The London *Daily News* calls the Prime Minister's words a "historic utterance," and the Manchester *Guardian* is of opinion that "no one understands better than he the secret of ardor in sobriety, of tactfulness without reticence or damaging compromise." *The Guardian* believes that "he showed his deep sympathy with Russian freedom without the slightest breach of international decorum."

SITTING UPON A THRONE SUPPORTED BY BAYONETS HAS ITS LITTLE INCONVENIENCES.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

As for the London *Daily Chronicle*, that paper makes a special effort to do honor to the Premier. It has a leading article by Henry Norman on the subject, and on its own account it predicts: "Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will have obtained for himself, by a daring phrase uttered at the psychological moment, something of the reputation which was Palmerston's in the middle of the last century, when other of the European peoples were fighting for freedom." Henry Norman, who was present at the Conference, describes the effect produced by the phrase as "electrical" and predicts that the words "will echo round the world." He adds:

"I have seen many acts of great physical courage, and known of not a few of even greater moral courage. But I think that for the Prime Minister to read in his paper at breakfast that the Douma was dissolved, and then to come down here and cry 'Long live the Douma!' was one of the bravest acts I ever saw."

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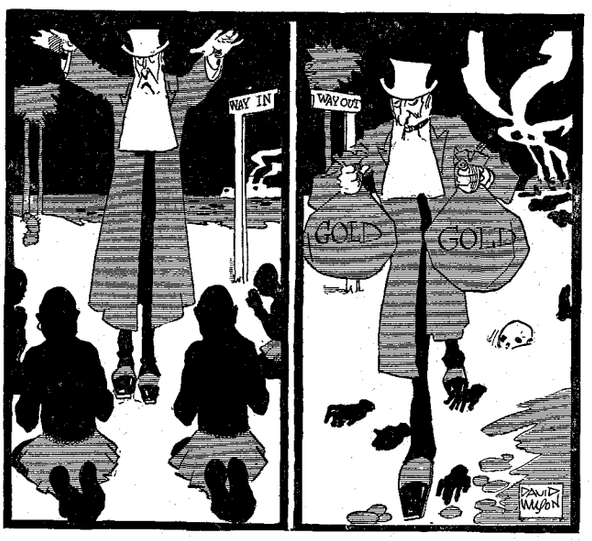
SOME GOOD WORDS FOR LEOPOLD'S KONGO POLICY.

KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium, as already related in our issue of July 14, has prepared a scheme for reform in the Kongo Free State that is almost tantamount to a liberation. The natives, it will be recalled, are not to be enslaved, but are to own the land and be engaged as free laborers. The rights of their chiefs are to be recognized; they are to have access to the law courts, and



HE CAME TO BLESS— AND REMAINED TO PREY.
—*Daily Chronicle* (London).

to pay their taxes to the King of Belgium. In a large part of the European press, and particularly in the British, there was a good deal of scoffing at the Belgian King's imperturbable disregard of what his masters, the Powers, had to say to all this. But, on the other hand, a great number of European papers take a different point of view, and heap praise upon the aged sovereign. The Catholic press particularly seems anxious to defend King Leopold in his Kongo policy.

The Dutch Catholic paper *De Tijd* cries out upon the British imperialist sheets for their attack upon King Leopold. "The Powers," says *De Tijd*, "who have signed the Act of Berlin have absolutely no right to intervene in the affairs of the Kongo Free State, tho the British imperialists contend the contrary because intervention is the only way for England to lay hold of part of the Kongo." In Belgium *La Chronique* (Brussels) believes that "Belgium and every other civilized nation will be grateful" to King Leopold, and *L'Etoile Belge* (Brussels) thinks that an important step has been taken "on the road of progress and civilization, and bad faith has been deceived in its gloomy hopes." *Le Petit Bleu* (Brussels) feels that even "the systematic detractors of the Kongo enterprise" should be satisfied with the King's plan, and *Le Journal de Bruxelles* announces:

"It will be to the undying fame of King Leopold that he has predicted the future of that part of the world, that he has prepared it by enormous sacrifices, that he has never allowed his energy to flag or his mind to give way to doubts to which the slowness and discouragement of the beginning might have given birth in a weaker man. He will deserve to be counted among the greatest sovereigns of his age, as the founder of an empire. History furnishes, perhaps, but one prototype, Henry the navigator, the leading spirit in Portuguese expansion. But the Belgians, an enlightened, active, and industrious people, will not, like the Portuguese, allow their domain to be unproductive or to fall into other hands."

In France *Le Journal de Paris* thinks other nations, England, for instance, are simply envious of King Leopold; and in Germany the *Frankfurter Zeitung* observes that, "inasmuch as Germany, from the interior of her African colony, could wish for nothing better than the healing of the wounds of the neighboring neutral State, Germany is certainly among those who will feel a justifiable satisfaction if the work of reform is properly carried out." *L'Italia* (Rome) closes an article with a strong defense of King Leopold. To quote:

"With a sereneness which no evil-minded attack or calumny can disturb, Leopold II., in his letter, defends his work, and claims his sovereign rights. The Kongo is his personal work, and he deems that there is no more legitimate or respectable right than the right of the author to his own work, the fruit of his labor. *L'Italia* upheld this contention last year. The Kongo being the 'invention' of the King, he possesses in his African empire all the rights which an inventor possesses in his invention."

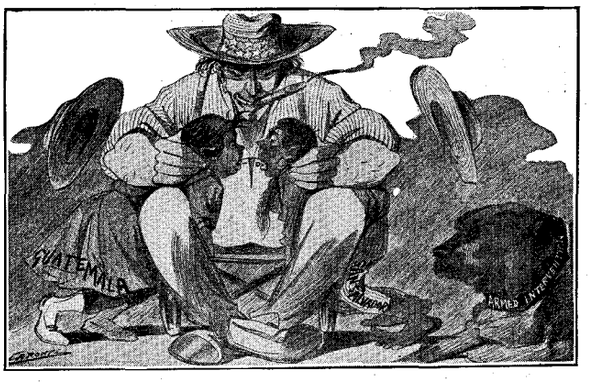
In England the London *Daily Telegraph* is for giving King Leopold thanks. *The Catholic Times* (London) looks for important reforms, and *The Catholic Herald* (London) finds "that the position of the natives, considered from an economic, a physical, or a moral standpoint, is enormously superior to that of the natives in the adjoining British territories."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPANISH JEALOUSY OF OUR PEACEMAKING.

A VERY serious-minded Spanish paper, the *Heraldo de Madrid*, devotes a long leading article to President Roosevelt's recent peace-making adventure in Central America. The *Heraldo* is not happy over the affair. It complains that it has read "with pain" the report that Guatemala and Salvador, engaged in one of those wars so peculiar to "Spanish peoples, that have the fighting and warlike blood of our race in their veins," have appointed the United States as arbitrator. In the opinion of the *Heraldo* the office of peacemaker should be exercised only by a nation that has "a moral authority" to be obeyed by the combatants. And for the Spanish republics, who can it be but Spain? To quote:

"Spain ever was and ever will be the most suitable nation on earth to arbitrate justly. At least we would be treating with countries that speak the same language, countries that have here, in Mother Spain, their natural home, in whose laws and history there is that which can help to a proper understanding of the rights of both nations, in any struggle. Not in vain did we carry across the sea our manners, our customs, our laws, and our mode of living; and for centuries past we have been conquering and civilizing American soil.

"And that is why we feel intensely sore at heart to see two republics of Spanish origin, Guatemala and Salvador, give full



UNCLE SAM MAKES THEM MAKE UP.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

power to the United States to end their struggle and settle their difficulties. In the last analysis that act has a far greater importance than people might suppose. It means the recognition by those nations of the Monroe Doctrine and its principle, 'America for the Americans,' or, more exactly speaking, 'America for the North Americans.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE SINS OF BRITISH "SOCIETY."

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN, who has been making addresses in a London Catholic Church on the sins of British "society," has aroused a good deal of comment by his sermons. Some of Father Vaughan's opinions are that Herod and Salome, if they came to London to-day, would find themselves perfectly at home in the "smart set" there. Dives, in his opinion, would have an equally ready welcome in Mayfair. He would be "the ideal host" to cultivate. "To-day," he said, "London from end to end is littered with broken marriage vows, and in the divorce courts nearly three hundred traitors to their troth are waiting to be relieved in this world of what God will not relieve them in the next." Father Vaughan mourns the old-time pride Englishmen were wont to have in large families, and deprecates the change that has taken place. "Lots of men in these times," he cries, "would be ashamed to show those whom they call their 'pals' a nursery full of children." But he has preached against even more flagrant kinds of immorality among the idle rich of England. The London *Spectator* devotes a lengthy article to a discussion of Father Vaughan's opinions, and maintains that the priest's picture is much overdrawn. The morality of the present day, *The Spectator* says, is infinitely superior to that which obtained in the days of Pope and Horace Walpole. To quote:

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN,

Emulating Savonarola in Mayfair. He thinks that Herod, Salome, and Dives would find a welcome in the London smart set. "Unlike Savonarola," however, says the London *Spectator*, "his sermons will not be followed by a bonfire of vanities."

"Our real complaint, however, against the pulpit moralist is that nothing can come of his denunciations. Unlike Savonarola, his sermons will not be followed by a bonfire of vanities. The 'smart set'—whoever they may be—will not profit by an exposure of their shortcomings. Vulgar people, without culture, often without traditions of birth or good manners, desire nothing so much as publicity, and these sermons are like the columns of gossip in society papers—they give them the advertisement which their vanity desires. An idle class may cultivate extravagance as a cure for *ennui*, but the cure will fail if the extravagance remains unremarked. They must either be gossiped about, or written about in the papers, or, best of all, preached against. The man who spends five thousand pounds on a fantastic dinner at a restaurant would be miserable if the picture papers did not describe it and serious papers declaim against it. There is a distinction in folly, a 'bad preeminence,' which is impossible unless the world knows about it and complains. To dream of converting the idle rich by exposing their misdoings is like the attempt to crush Anarchism by dwelling upon its terrors. In both cases you treat the guilty exactly as they desire.

"Nor do we see what beneficent influence these diatribes can have upon the public. To denounce the vices of an upper class will always please the lower. It will satisfy the curiosity of the less reputable portion of that class, flatter their self-righteousness, and, we fear, create a sneaking desire of emulation. Human nature is such that it will not be warned off the gross obvious sins if it has the wish or means to compass them; and if it has not, it will not be appreciably the better for hearing them described and abused. The worst of the 'racy sermon against vice,' as Stevenson has pointed out, is that there is always present a 'secret element of gusto,' if not in the preacher, in the hearer. There is no obscurity about the facts. No one needs to be convinced that immorality and gambling are wrong. But if they are associated with a particular class, men and women who do not belong to that class will not take warning—they can not imagine that the lesson applies to them—but will feel only a prurient or self-righteous satisfaction in this drawing of the veil from a life which they believe to be more desirable than their own. They will thank God that they are not as such people, and wish in their hearts that they had the chance. All preaching at classes is apt to have this disastrous result. It does not touch the culprits, who are glad of the advertisement; and it stimulates idle curiosity and an unjustifiable satisfaction in others who would be better employed in reflecting on their own shortcomings. We are far from being optimists about the modern world, but it is reasonable to see in the very relief with which the vices of individuals or sets stand out a real lightening of the background. The peccadilloes of an earlier generation are recognized as gross sins in our own, their area is strictly delimited, and they flourish in defiance of an active public conscience. If we have fewer saints and prophets, we have a higher average of decent citizenship. If this be admitted, it is hard to justify the man who devotes himself to the exposure of the sins of a class when it needs no preacher's testimony to secure their facile condemnation, when there is small chance of influencing the sinner, and, above all, when the revelations will only pander to the prurience and self-righteousness of his hearers."

BRITISH VIEWS OF MR. BRYAN'S ORATORY.

NOTHING but good words are heard from most of the British press in their comment on Mr. Bryan's speech before the Interparliamentary Union in London, considered in these columns last week. It was "brilliant," declares the London *Standard;* and the Manchester *Guardian* believes that his resolution, which formed the text of his speech, was "the most remarkable resolution carried at the Conference." His speech "made a great impression," says *The St. James's Gazette*, and for this reason: "It was not only eloquent, but it shadowed forth a high ideal, and speeches with that dual attribute are sure to touch the imaginations of men." To quote further:

"In stating the case for arbitration among nations from the loftiest point of view—stating it, moreover, in silvern speech—Mr. Bryan aroused in his hearers a momentary enthusiasm for the brotherhood of man and the cause of universal peace. Seeing that that was the effect of his words, we regret his audience was limited. For the cause is one which can be well served by inspiring eloquence; and until the inspiration of peace touches the heart of mankind the progress of arbitration will be hampered."

The London *Daily News* not only speaks of Mr. Bryan as "a visitor from the new Western America, whose influence on the world is destined to be profound," but gives him credit for voicing "the verdict of that whole new civilization which has grown up in the Mississippi Valley, the soundest section of America." His pleas for arbitration, thinks *The Daily News*, are "unanswerable."

But the London *Daily Mail* criticizes Mr. Bryan in much the same manner that American papers opposed to his doctrines

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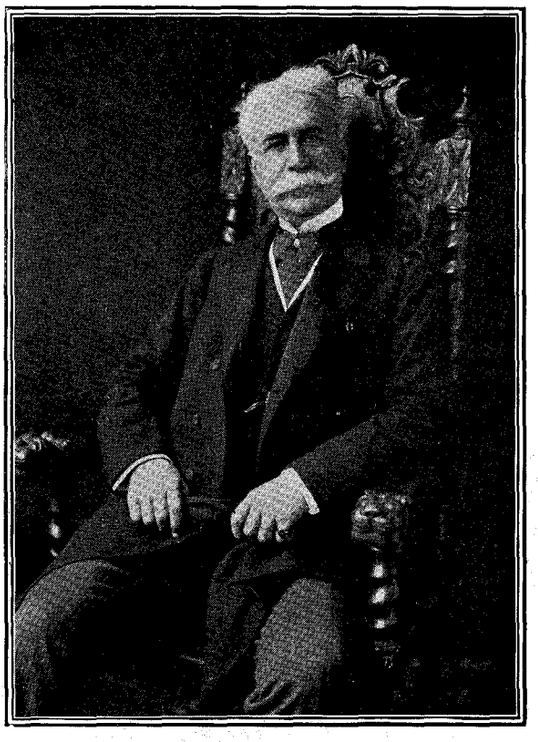
criticize him. *The Mail* is suspicious of the "silver-tongued" orator. To quote:

"A great speech on such a subject is easy to make. If the theme be peace, nothing is easier to the practised or silver-tongued orator than to appeal to the holiest feelings by the use of noble phrases; if it be war, the task is even less difficult to the speaker possessed of the necessary equipment. Words, winged and golden, flow from the lips of the gifted and eloquent practitioner, and his audience is lifted up into a rapture of glowing emotion, on the one side or the other, as the case may be. The skilled orator is as certain of obtaining his effect as the well graced actor. The effect is essentially an effect of the theater, and the means employed are essentially the same. And the speech is so frequently but an exercise of the orator's art, it is so often merely the result of his being unable to resist the temptation of an occasion, that the art itself, the oldest in the world, has, in this country and in these days, fallen into a certain disrepute among the more serious and intelligent classes of the community. We are shy of the silver-tongued orator, we distrust the great platform performer unless he is also a great administrator; our best men in public life are not orators, but men of affairs and men of business; they make business speeches which have a practical purpose, and they relegate the mere orator to the baser function of catching votes."

The Daily News says in conclusion:

"Mr. Bryan may descant upon the glory of peace and, except that we shall admire the beauty of his art, no one will be a penny the wiser or the better for it."



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JOAQUIN NABUCO,

President of the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro. He is ranked with the great constructive statesmen of the world. Slavery in Brazil had no bitterer foe than Senor Nabuco.

HOW LATIN-AMERICA REGARDS THE UNITED STATES.

SOME European papers are warning the Central- and South-American republics against the "blandishments" of the United States in the present Pan-American Conference. But the press of the countries concerned are not in the least uneasy. In point of fact, they rather express enthusiasm for the Conference and the good that it can do. As the Cuban daily, *La Discusion* (Havana), says, "This Conference is destined, in the opinion of statesmen, to have the most important influence on the future of the nations situated in the Western Hemisphere." All the papers of Latin-America, as well as of Europe, invariably give credit for this Conference to the man who first called attention to the necessity of cultivating the friendship of the Latin-Americas—James G. Blaine.

The point that most interests these countries is, naturally, the so-called "Drago Doctrine." By the acceptance of that doctrine in all Latin-America they seem to see an end to most of their troubles. The doctrine provides that "no nation can ever have the right to employ force in collecting debts contracted with its citizens by foreign nations." This principle was formulated by Dr. Drago, an Argentine statesman. The so-called "Calvo Doctrine" is merely an extended application of this principle.

The Mexican Herald (city of Mexico) quotes a South-American paper as saying that South America "has made up its mind to believe in American imperialism, and that myth presents itself before the people from time to time as tho to upset their equanimity and spoil any nascent faith they may begin to feel in North-American declarations." Then, on its own account, *The Mexican Herald* adds:

"We must admit that the brandishing of the Big Stick at Washington some time ago was not calculated to inspire friendly sentiments among the peoples of Latin-America.

"Explanations have been made that the Stick was merely a figure of speech, as it were, and that no offense was meant. But it got photographed on the mental films of South-American statesmen and journalists, and we shall see if the politic and courteous Mr. Elihu Root can displace the image with something less suggestive of a Continental gendarme!

"If he succeeds, and an 'era of good feeling' sets in among the nations of our hemisphere, it will be a veritable triumph of statesmanship and a great feather in the cap of the Hon. Mr. Root. Better the 'great feather' than the Big Stick."

Some European papers, as the *Gil Blas* (Paris), assert that the friendly relation between Argentina and Brazil is really an alliance to resist imperialistic motives on the part of the United States. To this *La Nacion* (Buenos Ayres) makes this explanatory reply:

"As a matter of fact, our relations with Brazil are intimate and friendly because there is no reason they should be otherwise, and not because we have any motive to unite in mutual defense against the imperialistic tendencies of the United States, nor from fear, as *Le Gil Blas* suggests, of some day falling materially, morally, religiously, or commercially under Anglo-Saxon domination. This question of our situation with respect to the United States is much misjudged in Europe, where it is believed we live in constant fear and anxiety by reason of North-American intrigues and ambitions; whereas, in reality, such matters never enter our heads. We consider the question of our relations with the United States in the same way as those with any European Power, and it is a matter of surprise that such erroneous ideas should still prevail in the Old World on this subject. We take this opportunity of once more asserting their absolute fallaciousness."

Joaquin Nabuco, president of the Pan-American Conference, is perhaps the foremost statesman of Brazil. Being the son of Senator Nabuco he was early interested in public life. He was a member of the Brazilian Parliament during the empire, and from 1879 to 1888 fought hard for the abolition of slavery, and from 1900 to 1905 was envoy extraordinary to England. He represented his Government in the boundary dispute with England, and in 1905 was created Brazilian Ambassador to the United States.

THE announcement from St. Petersburg that the visit of the British fleet to Russia has been postponed has aroused a great deal of comment throughout Europe. English papers, for the most part, make light of the postponement, and the *Daily Chronicle* (London), a Ministerial organ, believes the decision implies no "setback to those relations of growing cordiality between the British and Russian governments in diplomatic affairs." Some few Continental papers think that in reality it was England that canceled the visit. French papers, as the *Journal des Débats*, regret the postponement, and Russian papers, while expressing amity for England, vary in their comment. The *Novoye Vremya* blames the revolutionaries for the postponement, and the *Rech* is certain England prompted it.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"A Healthy Body;" "A Primer of Health;" "The Essentials of Health."—Dr. C. H. Stowell. (Silver, Burdett & Co., 45 cents, 30 cents, and 70 cents.)

"Social Theories and Social Facts."—William Morton Grinnell. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Rosaline Fay: A Southern Idyl."—"Brother Ambrose." (Press of Louis F. Dow Co., St. Paul.)

"Christian Missions and Social Progress."—Rev. James S. Dennis. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $2.50 net.)

"The Idyllic Avon,"—John Henry Garrett. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.00 net.)

"George Washington."—James A. Harrison. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"The Connecticut River."—Edwin M. Bacon. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50 net.)

"The Land of To-morrow."—J. Orton Kerbey. (W. F. Brainard, Pub.)

"Cumulative Speller."—Charles E. Smith. (Isaac Pitman & Sons.)

"Views in Africa."—Anna B. Badlam. (Silver, Burdett & Co., 65 cents.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Vacation.

BY SAMUEL V. COLE.

The Spirit of Life has wrought upon the world
The old-time miracle, none knoweth how:
Green fields, the banners of the wood unfurled,
The flash of wings across the smiling moors,
The piled-up cumuli where heaven soars
All beautiful ever—it is summer now,
And I am free in God's great out-of-doors!

In the warm grasses as one lies alone,
And hears the message which the low wind brings—
Unsyllabled indeed but not unknown—
His very being seems to ebb and spend,
And somehow in the great world-rhythm blend,—
Those deep pulsations from the heart of things
That throb, and throb, and throb, and make no end.

All things are mine; to all things I belong;
I mingle in them—heeding bounds nor bars—
Float in the cloud, melt in the river's song;
In the clear wave from rock to rock I leap,
Widen away, and slowly onward creep;
I stretch forth glimmering hands beneath the stars
And lose my little murmur in the deep.

Yea, more than that: whatever I behold—
Dark forest, mountain, the o'erarching wheel
Of heaven's solemn turning, all the old
Immeasurable air and boundless sea—
Yields of its life, builds life and strength in me
For tasks to come, while I but see and feel
And merely am, and it is joy to be.

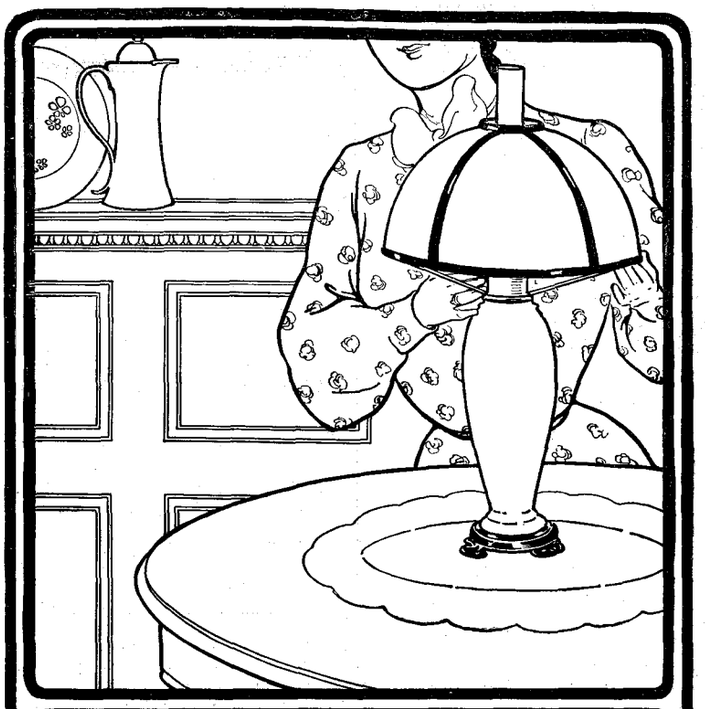
Lo, that small spark within us is not blind
To its beginning; struck from one vast Soul
Which, in the framework of the world, doth bind
All parts together; small, but still agreeing
With That which molded us without our seeing:
Since God is all, and all in all—the Whole
In whom we live and move and have our being.

—*From the Critic* (August).

A Sea Thrall.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

The murmur and the moaning of the sea,
They master me;
I am the serf of sound,
Bondslave to aural beauty grave or gay;
Happy to be so bound,
I hang upon the lyric tides that sway
Night's swimming satellite of ice and fire
Compacted, and altho I flee away,
Upon the falcon pinions of desire,
Into the wood's most secret sanctuary,
Or hide amid the mountain's mightiest rocks,

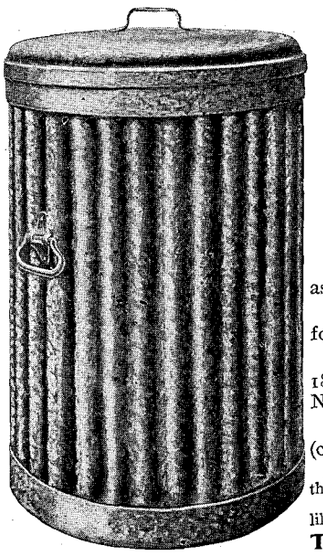


To Make Furniture Look Like New:

Dissolve one-fourth of a cake of Ivory Soap in boiling water, add to a pail of warm water, in which put two tablespoons of kerosene. Stir thoroughly. Wash furniture with soft cloth, moistened in compound. Wipe dry with clean, soft cloth.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

Ivory Soap
99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure



People Who Bought
Witt's Garbage Cans
Five Years ago
have not had to replace them—
they probably won't for years.

Because of this there are imitations of Witt's Cans—close as the law allows.

The only way to know that you are getting Witt's is to look for the word *Witt's* on can and lid.

SIZES—WITT'S CAN, No. 1, 15¾ x 25 inches; No. 2, 18 x 25; No. 3, 20½ x 25. WITT'S PAIL, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons.

All steel, corrugated, galvanized, water-tight, odor proof (close-fitting lid.)

Ask at the stores for Witt's Can and look for "Witt's Can" stamped on the lid and bottom.

If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't like it, we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

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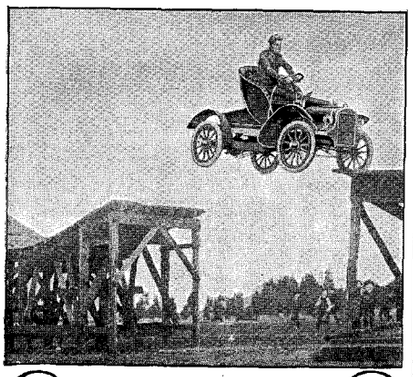

That the structural strength of the Cadillac is much greater than ordinary service requires is shown in the fact that this machine was the only one found to stand the strain of "Leaping the Gap," as pictured above. Either the axles or frame of all other machines tried bent under the heavy impact. With the

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Runabout shown (a regular stock car) the performer is making repeated trips without the slightest damage to his machine.

While this proves nothing to the person who wants an automobile to meet ordinary conditions of road travel, it does show that the strength of the Cadillac is never found wanting, no matter what the test.

This and the many other sterling qualities of the Cadillac will be cheerfully demonstrated by your nearest dealer, whose address we will send upon request. Let us also send our Illustrated Booklet A D.

Model K, 10 h. p. Runabout (shown above), $750.
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Model H, 30 h. p. Touring Car $2,600.
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A Safe, Strong Company, paying 5%

As evidence that this is in every particular one of the strongest and most conservative Savings Institutions in the country, we would like to send you our thirteen years' record, together with a long list of voluntary testimonials from patrons in all walks of life, some, without doubt, in your own immediate locality.

INDUSTRIAL 5% PER ANNUM SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Assets, $1,750,000.
Established 13 years.
Banking Dept. Supervision.
Earnings paid from day received to day withdrawn. Letters of inquiry solicited and promptly answered.
Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
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Where, in a mood maniacal, the wind
Mouths like old doddering Lear, and mocks and mocks
At all of lower earth, I may not find
Escape from those vast fugues that veer and vary
As do the moods and mazes of the mind
Yea, I am thrall complete
(Finding the thraldom sweet)
To thee, to thee,
O all-embracing and most sovereign sea!

—*From The Munsey Magazine* (August).

Lost Atlantis.

BY CHRISTINE SIEBENECK SWAYNE.

The blind snake crawls along the walls
Of tower and turret ages buried;
The ground swell laps within the gaps
Of the long rampart rough and serried.

There clings white brine upon the shrine
Within the temple's wave-worn glory,
And white things creep in slime, and sleep
Upon the tablet's graven story.

Soft silence reigns in these domains
Where once the trumpet rang so loudly,
And pallid gleams of phosphor beams
Glow where the sun once glittered proudly.

Oh, love, they lie beneath no sky,
Who fell by field and hill and river—
The wild seas roll from pole to pole,
And surfs above them boom forever.

—*From "The Visionary, and Other Poems"* (Badger).

PERSONAL.

The Value of a Smile.—In the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 7 there appeared the picture of a little cripple strapped tightly to a long, curved board to which he had been bandaged for nearly a year. The striking thing about the child was the smile with which his whole face was radiant and which gave to the accompanying description the title "A Cheerful View of a Serious Situation." This smile, we are now informed by Mr. Minturn, treasurer of the society which is helping such little cripples at the new hospital "Sea Breeze," has been largely instrumental in advancing the plans of the society. Mr. Minturn writes:

It is no exaggeration to say that this little five-year-old cripple has helped to smile a $250,000 hospital into existence. He has also during the past month smiled himself off the board, to which he has been strapped for a whole year, into a plaster jacket in which he can take his first lessons in walking. Joe is going to get well because he is given a chance. But how about the 4,500 other unnecessary little cripples in New York city, and the 60,000 throughout the United States? Will you help give them a chance? Will you help stop their manufacture by spreading information and by compelling better housing and sanitary conditions? $25,000 is needed to carry on the work. Gifts and inquiries may be sent to Mr. R. S. Minturn, Treasurer of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at 105 East 22d St., New York.

Breaking into Jail.—Of all ways to obtain notoriety Louis A. Gourdain, of Chicago, has discovered a novelty. Finding the bars of the Joliet penitentiary as strong a barrier to one seeking entrance as to those desiring freedom, he asks the aid of the public, the press, and the law to help him break into jail. Great amusement is afforded the press by his novel endeavor. The St. Louis *Republic* has this to say:

Gourdain was convicted of violations of the Federal statutes prohibiting lotteries and was sentenced

Prest-O-Lite

Ready Made Gas for Auto Lights

WE generate the gas, purify and clean it thoroughly, dry and cool it, and for convenience in handling and carrying have it condensed in small tanks. It is then ready for instant use.

o o o o

This gas we call Prest-O-Lite, because all you have to do when you need the light is to turn the key of the supply valve, touch a lighted match to the burner tops and — Presto! You have light! — clear, steady, evenly brilliant light that will burn for hours without requiring any attention. You need not even look at the pressure gauge on your tank unless you think it is about time for your gas to be used up.

o o o o

A small Prest-O-Lite tank will supply two large lamps for forty hours — a large tank two lamps for seventy hours. When a tank is empty, all you have to do is take it to any of our 400 Supply Stations, (you will find one in every important city of the United States) pay the cost of recharging and get a new tank filled and ready for instant use. Five minutes is time enough to detach an empty tank and replace it with a full one. Average service of small tanks 6 to 7 weeks, large tanks 9 to 10 weeks.

o o o o

Prest-O-Lite is like the regular city gas pressure in your home. You only have to turn it on and light it to get as much illumination as you want. Using Prest-O-Lite is no more like the old generator method of lighting a motor car than the brilliance of the drop light on your library table is like that of the tallow candles your great grandmother used.

o o o o

Write for our little book "Ready Made Gas for Auto Lights" and read how and why Prest-O-Lite is the most economical, safe, convenient and dependable light ever invented for use while traveling.

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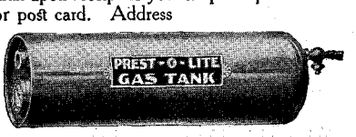

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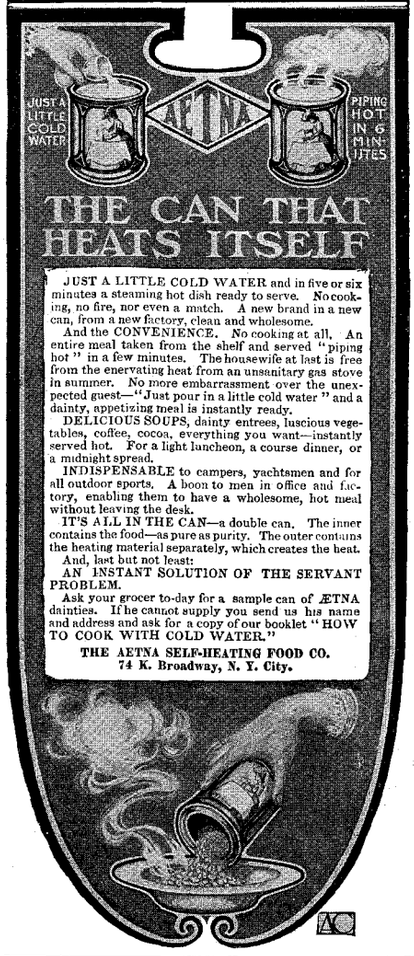

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to a term in Joliet prison. Against his wishes, his friends hired lawyers to find flaws in the proceedings, and he was released. He objected to interference with his plans for a season of quiet within the walls of the penitentiary, and, after being turned out, determined to break his way in "to fulfil a pledge of honor."

He began spending his money in the hope of having rescinded the order for his release. The lower Federal courts refused to commit themselves or himself the second time on the same proposition. Then Gourdain went to New York to beg of Associate Justice White the boon of reincarceration. Justice White, tho a friend of the petitioner's father, was constrained to deny the application. Now Gourdain threatens to build a prison for himself and remain immured until his offense has been expiated.

Gourdain's wife says he is eccentric. Undoubtedly that's true. If he really intends to discharge a debt of honor, the District Attorney is quoted as saying he can be accommodated without any action by the Supreme Court. And if that's the case, why all this talk about the fellow "insisting on going to jail"? Perhaps he's waiting for a formal invitation. Some people are so correct, Mr. Penitentiary Warden, that you may find it necessary to revise your book of etiquette.

A Real Soldier of Fortune.—Richard Harding Davis, writing in *Collier's Weekly*, presents a striking account of the picturesque career of Winston Spencer Churchill, one of the best examples, in Mr. Davis's opinion, of the "real soldier of fortune." His mother, we are reminded, is from an American family, which fact "gives us all an excuse to pretend that we share in his successes." Of these successes Mr. Davis writes in the introductory paragraphs:

Than Winston Spencer Churchill to-day there are few young men—and he is a very young man—who have met more varying fortunes, and none who has more frequently bent them to his own advancement. To him it has been indifferent whether, at the moment, the fortune seemed good or evil—in the end always it was good.

As a boy officer, when other subalterns were playing polo, and at the Gaiety Theatre, attending

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"My husband had been drinking coffee all his life until it had affected his nerves terribly. I persuaded him to shift to Postum and it was easy to get him to make the change for the Postum is so delicious. It certainly worked wonders for him.

"We soon learned that Postum does not exhilarate or depress and does not stimulate, but steadily and honestly strengthens the nerves and the stomach. To make a long story short our entire family have now used Postum for eight years with completely satisfying results as shown in our fine condition of health and we have noticed a rather unexpected improvement in brain and nerve power." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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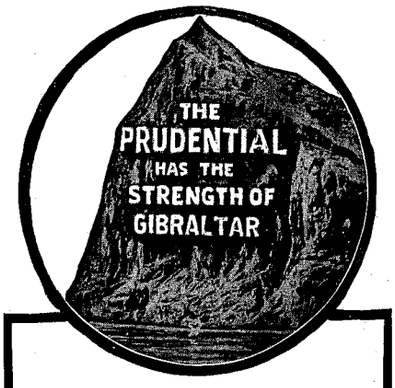

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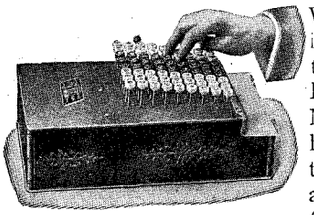

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night school, he ran away to Cuba and fought with the Spaniards. For such a breach of military discipline, any other officer would have been court-martialed. Even his friends feared that by his foolishness his career in the army was at an end. Instead, his escapade was made a question in the House of Commons, and the fact brought him such publicity that the *Daily Graphic* paid him handsomely to write on the Cuban Revolution, and the Spanish Government rewarded him with the Order of Military Merit.

At the very outbreak of the Boer War he was taken prisoner. It seemed a climax of misfortune. With his brother officers he had hoped in that campaign to acquit himself with credit, and that he should lie inactive in Pretoria appeared a terrible calamity. To the others who, through many heart-breaking months, suffered imprisonment, it continued to be a calamity. But within six weeks of his capture Churchill escaped, and, after many adventures, rejoined his own army to find that the calamity had made him a hero.

When after the battle of Omdurman, in his book on "The River War," he attacked Lord Kitchener, those who did not like him—and they were many—said "That's the end of Winston in the army. He'll never get another chance to criticize K. of K."

But only two years later the chance came, when, no longer a subaltern, but as a member of the House of Commons, he patronized Kitchener by defending him from the attacks of others. Later, when his assaults upon the leaders of his own party closed to him, even in his own constituency, the Conservative debating-clubs, again his ill-wishers said: "This *is* the end. He has ridiculed those who sit in high places. He has offended his cousin and patron, the Duke of Marlborough. Without political friends, without the influence and money of the Marlborough family, he is a political nonentity." That was eighteen months ago. To-day, at the age of thirty-two, he is one of the leaders of the Government party, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and with the Liberals the most popular young man in public life.

Only last Christmas at a banquet Sir Edward Grey, the new Foreign Secretary, said of him: "Mr. Winston Churchill has achieved distinction in at least five different careers—as a soldier, a war correspondent, a lecturer, an author, and last, but not least, as a politician. I have understated it even now, for he has achieved two careers as a politician—one on each side of the House. His first career on the Government side was a really distinguished career. I trust the second will be even more distinguished—and more prolonged. The remarkable thing is that he has done all this when, unless appearances very much belie him, he has not reached the age of sixty-four, which is the minimum age at which the politician ceases to be young."

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"You're mixed in your baseball talk, pa; if you strike out you can't make a hit."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

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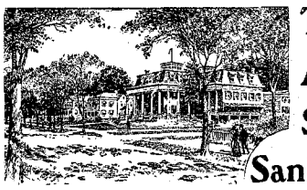

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

August 3.—The Workmen's Councils in Russia declare a general strike and 20,000 men quit work at once.

Fire causes a loss estimated at $2,000,000 in the International Exposition at Milan.

Nelson Morris, a Chicago packer, buys the old homestead of John Harvard, at Stratford-on-Avon.

August 4.—Strained relations between France and Turkey result from a disagreement over the boundary of Tripoli.

The British Parliament adjourns to October 23.

The number of strikers in St. Petersburg is estimated at 65,000.

August 5.—The Italian steamship *Sirio* strikes a reef off Cape Palos, Spain, and sinks in a few minutes. Three hundred persons, mostly Italian and Spanish emigrants bound for South America, are drowned.

August 6.—The annual Cowes regatta, at Cowes, Isle of Wight, opens with a brilliant program of races. The sovereigns of Spain and of England are among the visitors.

The Congress at Rio de Janeiro adopts resolutions in favor of arbitrating all disputes between South-American States.

A force of 2,000 Tatars engage in battle with Russian troops, the fight lasting through the night till the afternoon, with the result doubtful.

August 7.—The leaders of the Russian strike, dissatisfied with the non-support of the workmen outside of St. Petersburg, decide to call off the movement.

The International Woman's-Suffragist Association opens the international convention at Copenhagen.

The measure providing a head tax of $300 on all Chinese entering Newfoundland is put in force by the Colonial Cabinet.

August 8.—The official inquiry into the case of the wrecked steamer *Sirio* results in the censure of the captain and officers.

August 9.—The Anglo-Chinese convention is published in London. It confirms the Anglo-Tibetan treaty, guaranteeing the integrity of Tibet.

The Spanish Cabinet votes to ignore the papal protest in regard to civil marriage.

The British army maneuvers include the fighting over again of the battle of Antietam.

Domestic.

August 3.—Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, is found not guilty of contempt of court in failing to obey an injunction forbidding the city to tear up certain street-car tracks.

Ex-Mayor Belcher, of Paterson, N. J., is sentenced to twelve years in state prison on six indictments for embezzlement.

August 4.—Ex-Mayor Quincy, of Boston, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, urges the nomination of William J. Bryan for President in 1908.

August 6.—The Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, of Chicago, suspends payment, with nearly $1,000,000 deficit in its accounts. The president and cashier suddenly leave town.

Special Counsel Charles B. Morrison and United States District Attorney Sullivan begin the examination of witnesses at Chicago in the investigation of the Oil-Trust rebate cases.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas and Roy Knabenshue land safely in the big balloon *Nirvana* at Brant Rock, Mass., after a trip of 225 miles, from New York.

August 7.—Five Japanese poachers are killed by Americans on Attu, one of the Aleutian Islands, and the revenue cutter *McCulloch* takes twelve Japanese prisoners, for poaching.

By order of Governor Higgins all gambling in Saratoga is suspended.

August 8.—The Federal Grand Jury at Chicago returns an indictment against the Standard Oil Company. Nineteen charges are made, convictions on all of which will render the company liable to a fine of $380,000. The company is made sole defendant; no officers being named.

Justice Giegerich, of New York, grants the petition of the International Policy-holders' Committee to compel the Mutual Life Insurance Company to furnish it with a correct list of the company's policy-holders.

Pope Pius grants plenary indulgences to members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, the national convention of which is in session at Providence, R. I.

August 9.—The Treasury Department announces its intention to resume purchases of silver bullion for subsidiary coinage, and will take about 100,000 ounces a week for an indefinite period.

The President orders the revenue cutter *McCulloch* to resume patrol duty in guarding the Alaskan seal-fisheries from poachers.

Both the secretary and treasurer of the International Policy-holders' Committee resign.

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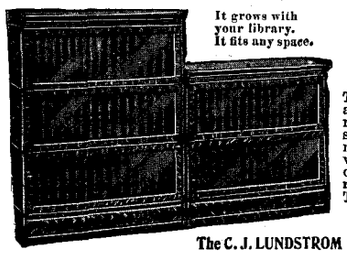

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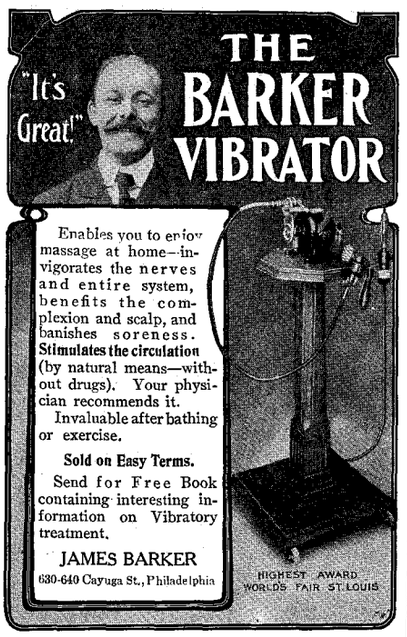

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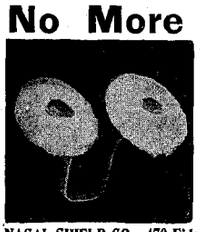

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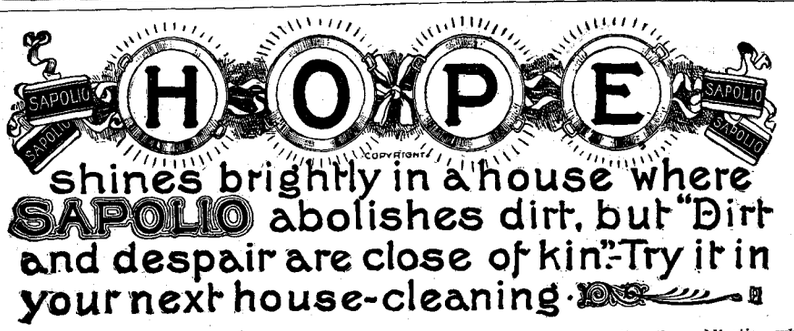

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"C. M. B.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Can you tell me the correct pronunciation of 'automobile'?"

There are two pronunciations for this word—or"to-mo"beel' and or"to-mo'bil. The first is that commonly used for the noun designating a motor-car; the second is used for the adjective which means "capable of moving itself by internal forces." The differences in these pronunciations are due to the sources of assimilation.

"T. R. G.," Chicago, Ill.—"Which of the following sentences are correct: 'Two and two is (or are) four;' 'Four aces is (or are) forty;' 'Hearts are trumps (or trump);' 'What are (or is) trumps (or trump)'?"

"Two and two is four," as an abstract proposition or statement, is undoubtedly correct, for four *is* two added to two, or twice two; but when two specific things are added to two others, the verb must be in the plural. In the first case a certain single and definite result *is* attained or total given by the combination of two numbers; in the second we say that in a given body or number of things are so many single or individual things. Two *men* and two *are* undoubtedly four; that is, four men are (constituted of) two and two. Beyond doubt twice one *is* two; for it can not be that two (as a single and specific number) are twice one.

"L. J. G.," Ceresco, Neb.—"(1) Can a naturalized citizen of the United States again become a subject of his native country without taking an oath of allegiance? (2) Does the return to his native land of a naturalized alien restore him to citizenship in the land of his birth? (3) If not, is he still citizen of, and as such subject to the protection of, the land of his adoption? (4) Can a man be a citizen of two nations?"

The questions you ask are without the pale of lexicography, but as they may prove of public interest are answered below. (1) A naturalized citizen of any country who wishes to become a subject of his native land must first renounce his allegiance to the land of his adoption and be naturalized in his native land. Of this naturalization the taking of an oath of allegiance is only a part. (2) The mere return, without the taking out of naturalization papers, does not restore him to citizenship. (3) He remains a citizen of the land of his adoption and is subject to its protection. (4) No, but as Socrates declared, he can be "a citizen of the world."

"J. W. C.," Passaic, N. J.—We advise you to apply to the Herald's College, London, Eng., for the information you seek.

"C. F. B.," Marquette, Mich.—"Kindly give the pronunciations of 'menu' and 'chauffeur.'"

In both these words the emphatic accent is placed on the last syllable—me-nu' (*u* as in *dune*); show"fur'.

"S. J.," Stryker, O.—"Is the sentence 'I have never known but two instances of this kind,' correct?"

It is not correct; the word "never" is redundant.

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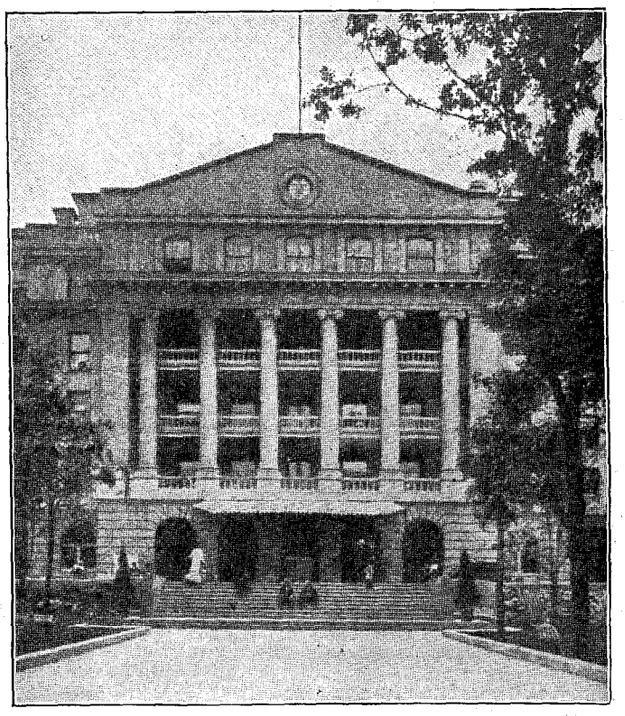

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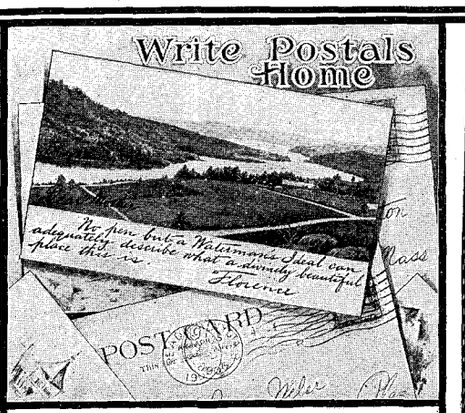

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